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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 246 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIAS FALL IN LINE WITH LUCKNOW

Anglo-Indian Press Reports Unfounded

RAJA NAWAB ALI KHAN'S INTERVIEW

Demand For Gandhiji's Unconditional Release

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

Arrangements for the All-Parties' Muslim Conference are almost complete. Most of the leaders and delegates are staying with the Raja of Saleempur.

Currency is widely given to the news in Anglo-Indian papers that Shia Muslims are non-co-operating with the proposed Muslim Lucknow Conference. The reports are unfounded.

SHIAS FALL IN LINE.

Raja Nawab Alikhan, President, All-India Shia Conference, in an interview stated that the Central Standing Committee of the Shia Political Conference passed a resolution two days back that, as they were not invited to participate in the proposed Lucknow Conference which they regretted, the decision arrived in that Conference would not be binding on the Shia community. But now that they have been invited by Maulana Shaukat Ali to participate in the Lucknow Conference, their Committee have gladly accepted the invitation and are sending five delegates including himself. His community will solidly stand for joint electorate, assured the Nawab Saheb.

"RELEASE GANDHIJI."

In an emergent meeting, yesterday the Standing Committee of the Shia Conference passed a resolution strongly urging the Government for immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi so that he may exercise his influence in bringing about communal settlement.

Stand For Nationalist Principles

CHAGLA'S MESSAGE TO LUCKNOW

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has sent the following telegarm to Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Lucknow: "I regret my inability to be present at the Lucknow Conference. I urge the Nationalist Party to stand by the principles for which it has fought and sacrificed and has had courage to go into the wilderness."—A. P.

Madras Supports Shaukat Ali's Move

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Mr. B. M. Yoosuf Sait Faiz Secretary Muslim Conference writes:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the above conference was held yesterday at Chandtara Coom River Road under the chairmanship of Nawab Khadrat Ahmed Saheb Talat and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The Working Committee of the Muslim Conference warmly welcomes the efforts of Maulana Shaukat Ali to bring about a communal settlement and records its considered opinion that no solution will be acceptable to it unless it satisfies all other demands of the Muslim community. The Committee also hopes that the government will be pleased to extend all possible facilities to him".—A. P.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

On Iron & Steel

Page 8

STOP PRESS

"THROW OPEN TEMPLES."

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

A manifesto signed by the Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastri, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and various other leaders is issued declaring that justice and national welfare demanded places of worship should be thrown open to the excluded classes subject to such regulations as might be laid down by temple authorities for preserving order and for the due performance of the usual rites and ceremonies.—A.P.

PICKETING ARRESTS

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Twenty-one volunteers who picketed foreign shops in George Town to-day were arrested by the police. Fifteen were arrested yesterday for picketing at the same place.—A.P.

FAREWELL TO TATE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Crricketer Tate was accorded enthusiastic farewell at Victoria station 'en route' to Marseilles from where he sails for Australia where he arrives on November 14 in time for the first test.—Reuter.

DE VALERA IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Waving Irish Free State flags, women's shout of "no surrender" greeted the arrival of Mr. de Valera and other Free State delegates at Euston this evening to resume negotiations with British Government to-morrow. Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald representing the Prime Minister and other officials welcomed the delegation who were cheered by a small crowd as they drove to hotel.—Reuter.

Expert Mountaineer Killed

FALLS HEADLONG FROM PYRAMID

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cairo.—Slip on a great pyramid 461 feet high led to the tragic death this morning of American, Rand Herrom, member of the German-American Himalayan Expedition who was returning to Europe after his recent unsuccessful attempt to scale the Nanga Parbat. The expert mountaineer Herrom stumbled and fell headlong repeatedly striking blocks of stone composing he pyramid before reaching the ground. He was killed instantly.

As far as is known, no experienced climber was ever before killed while climbing a comparatively gentle slope of the great pyramid though a few tourists have lost their lives there.

MONTE CARLO SWEEPSTAKE

Sensational Hitch In Arrangements

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

There is a sensational hitch in the arrangements for the proposed Monte Carlo sweepstake in aid of British hospitals.

To-day, Sir Charles Higham announced that Mr. Rene Leon who is at present visiting England to draw up details of the scheme had informed him that he proposed to conduct a sweepstake without the present British Hospitals Committee. Sir C. Higham, therefore, declared that he had no longer any responsibility in regard to the sweep-stake.

Mr. Leon interviewed said that he felt that there could be no British control in administration by Monte Carlo. "Our name should be sufficient throughout the world." He emphasised that sweepsake would proceed. He added that he was confident that difficulties would be ultimately overcome.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ULSTER

Trade Council's Call

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Belfast.—The city is quiet to-night.—Most of the streets are deserted.-

Lord Craigavon, (Premier of Ulster) in a speech at a meeting of Belfast Unionists, said that if the mischief-makers had come to Belfast to create trouble and attempt to create a republic, they would be disappointed. He was not the man to be intimidated.

The Belfast Trades Council has resolved to call upon the trades unions to go on a strike in sympathy with the workers but it is not likely that the trades unions will concur, particularly as the local ship-yards are hoping to secure remunerative orders shortly.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Under sub-Section (2) (1) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council has appointed Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jaykisandas Kania to act as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court with effect from 14th October up to 31st March 1933.—A.P.

Govt.'s Terms For Gandhi's Release

New Delhi, Oct. 13.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has wired as follows to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar in reply to his message relating to release of Mr. Gandhi:—

"His Excellency wishes me to thank you for your telegram and fully appreciates your feelings, but he would remind you that the position of the Government was stated by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on April 29, when he said that there clearly could not be any question of co-operation with anyone associated with civil disobedience. It must therefore be clear to everyone that it is open to Mr. Gandhi at any time to secure the objects you have at heart by dissociating himself definitely from civil disobedience."

—A.P.

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH

SLOWLY GAINING WEIGHT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Mahatma Gandhi is making good progress, but he has not yet gained his usual weight which is 103 lbs. He weighs at present 99 lbs. His blood pressure has also improved. One can say that he is making satisfactory progress towards his pre-fast health," declared Sjt. Devidas Gandhi in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative to-day.

Manilal Gandhi Interviews Mahatma

Bombay, Thursday.

Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, second son of Mahatmaji arrived from South Africa and interviewed Candhiji at Yeravda on Wednesday. He has taken ill to-day, and is confined at Manibhuvan, Gandhiji's Bombay residence.

No Dualism In Germany

PAPEN OUTLINES NEW CONSTITUTION

PLEA FOR SPECIAL UPPER CHAMBER

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

The part of von Papen's speech at Munich dealing with the necessity for reforms in Weimar constitution attracted wide attention.

The Chancellor said that all parties admitted that it was time that something should be done. Instead of one-sided sovereign, Reichstag, Germany needed a special Upper Chamber with defined rights and a strong hand. They must aim at the abolition of dualism. The vast gap between Reich and Prussia and other States with which Bavaria was closely connectetd must be removed. Von Papen foreshadowed the creation of a solid executive, State power standing above parties and maintaining principles of Weimar constitution.

The Government had drawn up reforms which were ready for presenttation to the new Reichstag and were determined to carry them through but wanted to work amicably with all parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

(Earlier message on Page 12).

FELICITATION WINS MIDDLE PARK STAKES

Manitoba Disqualified On Objection

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At Newmarket to-day the race for Middle Park Stakes over six furlongs resulted as follows:—

FELICITATION 1
SCARLET TIGER 2
MANNERING 3

Six ran.

Won by three quarter length. Head separated second and third.

Manitoba (10|11 against) won the race but was disqualified on objection.

The following were the starting prices:—

Felicitation 3|1 against.
Scarlet Tiger 4|1.
Mannering 8|1.—Reuter.

DIEHARD DRIVE AGAINST R. T. C.

Liberals Mobilise For Defence ?

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Addressing a Liberal mass meeting at Queen's Hall, Lord Lothian opined that national unity about India was essential and it would be fatal if India's future was allowed to become a plaything of party politics. Fortunately in this regard, there was no disagreement between the parties but there was room for independent Liberal view, not against the Government but against diehards who were beginning a campaign against the conclusions of the Round Table Conference.

LIBERAL-DIEHARD SPLIT?

The difference between Liberals and diehards was fundamental. Liberals would support the Government as regards India as long as the Government adhered to the national policy already proclaimed.

Sir Herbert Samuel, the principal speaker, claimed that the main task for which he had joined the Government was finished.

LLG. ON DISARMAMENT.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George addressing a peace gathering at Guild-hall said that he was the last man to plead for Germany, "but honour demands that we should carry out our pledged word and follow Germany's example in disarming." Mr. Lloyd George has for a long time taken a purely personal standpoint and there is no question of fresh Liberal split. —Reuter.

EGG MISSILES AT EX-MINISTER

Novel Instruments Of Warfare In Mayoralty Battle

PANDEMONIUM IN MADRAS MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Rotten eggs and rotten fruits, cat-calls and screams punctuated with fisticuffs reminiscent of elections in the West were witnessed to-day at the Gokhale Hall, when a meeting to consider the principles regarding the election to the Mayoralty of Madras was held.

SPEAKERS HECKLED.

Speakers were incessantly heckled and Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, Advocate had faced a stormy audience, when he was explaining that only elected Councillors should be eligible for the presidentship of the Corporation.

Mr. R. N. Arokiaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Minister who presided was himself hit by an egg. "Withdraw", "shut up" and "sit down" were some of the cries which rent the air.

The meeting broke up after wild scenes.

The contesting candidates for the Mayoralty are the Kumara Rajah of Chettianad and Mr. K. Sriramulu. After the conveners of the meeting withdrew, the police had to clear the hall.

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

The Price of the "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition) is now one anna a copy. It contains the latest news including sports' reports and a number of topical pictures. The usual features are, these, while new features have been added.

An excellent paper, on the whole, containing as it does the largest amount of reading matter given in a Sunday paper in India for the price.

See that you get your copy next week.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND MURDER

Seven Persons Remanded To Custody At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Seven persons were produced this afternoon in the court of Mr. Khan, City Magistrate, on the charge of rioting and murder. The accused were remanded to jail custody till October 20.

It is alleged that the accused induced one Mahadeo an important witness in a dispute between two parties of "untouchables" not to give evidence. On his refusal to comply with their request, it is stated that they assaulted him and threw him into the Jumna tank last night. Mahadeo was drowned and his dead body was recovered to-day by the police.—A.P.

G. O. M. OF KARNATAK

Collector Presides Over Condolence Meeting

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

A meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, to express deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of late Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O., the Grand old man of Karnatak. Dewan Bahadur Lathe proposed and Rao Bahadur Angdi supported the condolence resolution.

Besides these persons Messrs. D. V. Belvi and Dr. Nandimath spoke on the qualities of head and heart of Rao Bahadur Artal. —A.P.

THUNDERBOLT KILLS FAMILY OF FIVE

MADURA TRAGEDY

MAUDRA, Oct. 13.

A whole family consisting of father and his four sons below thirteen years met with tragic death last evening at Manimangalam square by lightning.

It appears they were seated in their grocery shop when there was severe thunderbolt and lightning which pierced the side wing portion of the shop which was soon ablaze and the neighbours rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire.

The father and the youngest son met with instantaneous death, while three other children expired in hospital last night.—A.P.

Two More Pickets Arrested At Sir P. Thakurdas' House

Bombay, Thursday.

The residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at Malabar Hill was again picketed on Thursday evening and two more persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Padwal of the Gamdevi police.

The Princess Street police arrested on Thursday afternoon a volunteer for picketing a gold and silver shop at Mumbadevi.

Congress "Cabinet" Member Arrested!

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The C. I. D. arrested last night a congress worker believed to be a member of the "Shadow Committee" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Nagpur.—In the Beadon Shield Cricket Tournament Students of St. Johns School defeated Anjuman High School on Thursday by 47 runs. **Anjuman team were all out for 46 against 93 runs of St. John's.**

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle". to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

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Situations Vacant

WANTED for the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough, an energetic and experienced qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 60—5/2—75. One with additional qualifications or experience as a sub-overseer preferred. The appointment will be probationary for one year. The applicant must be prepared for an interview at his own expenses. Applications stating age, caste should reach the undersigned not later than 22nd October, 1932. V. K. BHEDASGAONKAR, Chief Officer Ratnagiri Municipal Borough.
A 5646

WANTED—CLERKS, AGRICULTURIST Inspector. Railway and States. Apply with four anna stamps, Superintendent BUSINESS CO-OPERATION. Delhi.
A R 8148

WANTED—CHIEF ORGANISERS DISTRICT AGENTS or AGENTS on decent salaries or commission or both. Scheme very attractive and easy to sell. Apply LAKSHMI BONDS CORPORATION LTD., LAHORE.
A 5611

WANTED—Half provincial and SUB-DIVISIONAL ORGANISORS for a First Class Insurance Company, having miscellaneous trade depots also, on decent salaries for personal work and overriding 5 per cent.; office allowance Rs. 50/- and 30/-. Apply to Box No 1755, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
5521

Agents Wanted

WANTED — INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for an Indian Insurance Company for all parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. Apply Box No. 1803, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 8181

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares of the EASTERN SEWING MACHINES LTD., Manufacturers of Swadeshi Sewing Machines, and the first of its kind in India. For Agency term Prospectus etc. please write to Messrs. MAYOR & CO., 25 Pollock Street, Calcutta.
A 5502

Houses & Flats To Let

MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN wishes sub-let two rooms with separate Bath, Lavatory. Rent Rs. 25 including lights. Locality Mazagaon. Apply Box No. 1806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8189.

Educational

THE INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM is being recast and enormously expanded. Trained workers are needed in every field. The Institute of Political Secretaries, James Street, London, can equip you for an honourable and lucrative career. Write for booklet to the Representative for India, 19, Allenby Road, New Delhi.
5628 B

Astrology

DIVINE MASCOT — Attracts wealth power and happiness within a very short time without any effort. A divine gift and a great spiritual secret comes from the Master seers of the sages. Why worry? Apply sharp with self addressed stamped envelope to SECRETARY, ORION OCCULT CHAMBERS, C/o G. P. O., Bombay.
N R 8186

Matrimonial

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for an educated Oswal Jain, considerable moveable and immoveable property. Dowry no consideration. No restriction among the subsections of Jains. Apply Box No. 1801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R1866

YOUNG INDIAN GENTLEMAN (Christian) of good family, means and education and travelled abroad as Mercantile Representative, wishes to marry a young lady under twenty years No communal restrictions. Please write giving full particulars to Box No. 1807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 8185

Estate and Properties

PROPERTY BARGAINS of Bombay and Suburban undertaken and transactions executed promptly at advantageous facilities. Apply with full particulars to:—P. V. SATHE, Old Kurla, Bombay-Suburban.
N R8189

Profession

CONCESSION FOR A MONTH ONLY. WONDERFUL FORETELLING—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter or the name of any flower One year reading with character Re Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs 8. Apply to:—Prof SANJIVARAO, Predictor of Gandhiji's release, the Great Indian Astrological Hall P. Kasimkota, Vizag Dist.
P R 8149

Motors & Accessorics

FOR SALE—Armstrong Siddeley 18 B. H. P. car with touring body, old model, in good condition; owner going on leave. For further particulars apply Post Box No. 45 Poona.
JA 5643

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Kurla Municipality

PURCHASE OF TWO SECOND-HAND ROLLERS FOR ROAD REPAIRS.

QUOTATIONS are hereby invited for supply of two, Second-hand, Hand Roller, in good working order, for road repairs. One roller should be of 5 Cwt. and the other of ten Cwt. The quotations should reach the undersigned by 15-10-1932.

K. K. THOMAS,
Chief Officer,
Kurla City Municipality.
5639

Public Notices.

TO ENSURE FRESHNESS
Insist on the New Okasa with the Red Band

The Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, on FRIDAY, 14th October, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1932.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV.—To pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution. That Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

"Article 30. There shall be paid to the Company, in respect of the transfer or transmission of any number of Shares to the same party by one instrument or at one time, such sum not exceeding Annas Four per share as the Board may from time to time determine provided that the amount payable in respect of any one Instrument of Transfer shall not exceed Rs. Ten."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority at the 58th Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 14th October, 1932, it will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Friday, the 4th November, 1932, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming the above as a Special Resolution.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 7th October, 1932; to FRIDAY, 21st October, 1932; both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th September 1932.
5565

Notice Of Registration

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE that our preparation hitherto known as Empire's Anti-Congestine, has this day been duly registered under the name and title of EMPIRE'S CONGESTICIDE.

The EMPIRE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Tardeo, Bombay No. 7.
R 8177

Legal Notices.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 282 of 1929

H. H. WADIA ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
ABDULLA alias OBED BIN ESSA & ANR., ... Defendants.
To
HAMID BIN ALI
2nd Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the plaintiff before the Chamber Judge on 4th November, 1932, at 11-15 a. m. (S. T.) for an order that the Commissioner for taking accounts do substantially lower the reserve bid fixed by him for sale of the mortgaged property at Khetwady 13th Lane, mentioned in the plaint for an order that the costs of the application be made costs in the sale and for such further or other order as to the Court may seem fit Dated this 13th October, 1932.

Messrs ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5648

Notification

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY, ANNAMALAINAGAR

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of Library and Administrative Buildings' in Annamalainagar are invited and they should reach the Registrar not later than 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1932. Forms of tender, conditions, documents and plans and estimates may be obtained on payment of Rs. 25/- per set. Each tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,000/- as earnest money which may be deposited in any Government Treasury. This will be retained in the case of the successful tenderer as deposit towards the due fulfilment of the contract. Further particulars may be had any working day between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Tenders will be opened at 3 p. m. that day.
5645

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DADA HAJI ALI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Madar Gate Ajmere, Cutlery Merchant. ..... Deceased

TAR MAHOMED ALI MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at House No. 53-55-57, Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executor named in the Will of the Deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL,

The 11th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
E R8166

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

SALE OF INSOLVENTS OUTSTANDINGS OF RS. 4832-6-3.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Abdeali Samsuddin Vora traded as A. S. Ebrahim & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1932, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the above insolvent in the outstandings amounting to Rs. 4632-6-3.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

Under kind instructions from The Officer Commanding Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, six Arab Horses. Colt and filly, Bay and Chest Colour young, at Polo Ground, Ahmednagar on THURSDAY, 3rd November, 1932, at 9 a. m. sharp.

Terms Cash.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Poona.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You'll laugh till you burst when you see.
'MY WIFE'S FAMILY"
with
GENE GERRARD

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
'WOMEN WHO PLAY'
A Paramount British Picture from the play by FREDERICK LONSDALE
with
MARY NEWCOMB
BENITA HUME

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"
produced by the Master JOSEPH von STERNBERG
with
PHILLIPS HOLMES
SYLVIA SIDNEY

Best Entertainment Hit of the Week
INDIA'S IDEAL TALKIE
"VEER KUNAL"
SON OF ASHOKA
Ideal for all in the Family. Hundreds of Families have seen it.
Let not your Family Miss it
SEE and HEAR
SUNALINI DEVI, (Sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu)
Ablest expression of emotions.
ASH AFKHAN'S
Melodious appealing Song hits, Perfect Sound recording,
Powerful Historic Story, Marvellously acted.
DAILY SHOWS At 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

TOLSTOY'S GREAT DRAMA.
RESURRECTION
Next week at
THE PALACE

NEXT SATURDAY
BHARAT MOVIETONE PRODUCTION
ROSHANARA
100 P. C. HINDI TALKIE
Featuring
Miss TARA, Mr. GAZNAVI,
Mr. HAIDERSHAH
See at
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1932 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks. the following goods:—

Wines, Whisky, Portable Refrigerator, Printing Press and Machinery, C. P. Goods and Art Silk, Fancy, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 16th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianellie's Restaurant of Jacobine Plain and carved furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone (S. Rose Co.) Singer Machine, Hand Harmonium, Safe, Steel Cupboard, Karara Marbles, Ecce Homo Figures, (1) Buick and Moris Minor Motor-car, Chesterfield and Drawing Room Suits, Show Cases. Drawing Room Cabinets, Ward-Robe, Cheval Glass, etc., etc.

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LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
s Kaga Maru	5860	29 Sept.	15 Oct.
Harura Maru	10500	.....	@ 17 Oct.
Benga Maru	5396	18 Oct.	21 Oct.
* Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov.
s Tange Maru	5893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@ 15Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov.	15 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 Nov.	26 Nov.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

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Steerage ...	10-10	—

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LABOUR PARTYS' NEW PROPAGANDA

I. L. P. Dissidents' Organisation

The proposal to form a new Socialist organisation amiliated to the National Labour party and charged with the ttsk of carrying cut an intensive propaganda throughout the Labour movement and outside was approved on Saturday by representatives of nearly a hundred branches and groups of the I.L.P. in London and Southern England who have refused to follow the Bradford direction—"this way to the wilderness."

Mr. J. F. Horrabin, who was member for Peterborough in the last Parliament, presided. The two resolutions were moved by Mr. E. F. Wise and Mr. Brailsford respectively, and Mr. George Hardie, who helped his brother t found the I.L.P. strongly expressed his view that difficulties arising in the working class movement could only be solved inside the movement.

Mr. Horrabin indicated that similar regional conferences would bring their conclusions to the conference that is to be held at Leicester.

Mr. Wise said that the approaching collapse if not the complete destruction of the present system gave the working-class movement such a chance as it had never had before. He believed that the Labour party wts now more Socialistic than it had ever been in temper, aspiration, and determination. There was a wide opinion that the next Labour Government must be Socialist and must be determined to put that policy into effect, writes the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

The new organisation is not to be a new party. Mr. Brailsford in his sketch of its particular functions said so definitely. He believed that after the Labour Party came into existence the I.L.P. was handicapped by its title. People did not know or they forgot that when Keir Hardie gave the working classes an organisation of their own he called it the Independent party to indicate that it was independent of any capitalist party. But in later years the name of the I.L.P. hung about it like a millstone and, in a way, vitiated its attempts at criticism. With its own staff, machinery, constituencies, and members of Parliament the I.L.P. came before the wider movement as its rival.

"The new organisation is determined to avoid any such suspicion," said Mr. Brailsford. "It will work in every way for a wider understanding of Socialism and for a militant Socialist spirit in the Labour movement, and it will help that movement in the development and advocacy of its policy. But while the new organisation's branches will have the right to propose the adoption of Socialist candidates by divisional Labour parties and to work for them, the national organisation will not take any responsibility for those candidates. It will not set up any competition or rivalry with the Labour party. Its object is to work in loyal co-operation with the Labour party, the trade unions, and the Co-operative movements. The need for a great deal of research and clear thinking about what Socialists really want and the ways by which they hope to achieve it is acknowledged.

Congress Volunteers Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, October 11.

All the five Congress volunteers who had been arrested on the 29th last month for stopping a train between Maninagar and Vatwa, for distributing Congress Bulletins and for delivering speech, were put up before the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Vasudev Pandya, to-day. Three of them are sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment, and the other two one day's rigorous imprisonment as they were of minor age.

Mr. Manibhai P. Desai, who was the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad expired to-day in the early morning due to illness for a long time. The Criminal Courts were closed to-day in his honour.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
October 13.
Nurjehan, Pulner, Java.
Binfield, Homer, Rangoon.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
October 14.
Saku Maru, Fujinaga, Calcutta.
Clan Macvicar, Rodger, Calicut.

LOADING.
October 13.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Binfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Benfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Saka Maru:—The Madhavlal & Coy's steamer Saka Maru, will sail to-day from Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Clan Macvicar:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macvicar, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 13.
4 Argun Maru 4040 Japan 19-10 O S Kaisha
5 Clan Macvicar 3621 Mcoast 13-10 J Finlay and Co.
6 Mundra 4478 Karachi 18-10 M M & Co.
8 Gogra, 3151 NF, NF, M M & Co.
9 Britannia 5281 U Kingdom 27-10 Graham T Co.
11 City of Venice, 5223, Karachi. 18-10 K Nixon & Co.
12 Kaga Maru 3615 Japan 14-10 N Y Kaisha.
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 19|10 M M & Co.
15 Mantua 5934, London, 15|10, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nurjehan 3379 NF NF, T Morrison & Co.
2 Jalaputra 3113 Calcutta NF, Scindia S N Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busrah 13|10 M M & Co.
6 Hashemi 298 M'Coast 15|10 S Hassam & Co.
7 Jaladuta, 3089, Rangoon 14-10 Scindia S N Co.
9 Goalpara 3216, Calcutta, 15|10, M M and Co.
12|13 Gazana 3191 Calcutta 15-10 M M and Co.
14 Lalita 283 M'Coast, 14|10 Malabar S S Co.
16 Laxmi 124, M Coast 13|10 National S S Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Fager 661 Bangkok 13|10 F F Campbell & Co.
B Dogra 3281 Rangoon NF, T Morrison & Co.
F. Jehangir 215, Red Sea Port 14|10 T Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar 277 Jamnagar NF, L Naranji & Co.
K Bhadravati 552 NF, NF, B S N Co.
N Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 14|10 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 20|10 B I S N Co
Strathnever 27-10 P & O S N Co

FROM GOTHENBURG
Canton 30|10 L Edward Ltd

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macvicar 11|10 J F
City of Hereford 15|10 K N Co
City of Nagpur 24|10 K N Co.
Tuscania 31|10 G T Co.
California 7|11 G T Co.
Castalia 21|11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Rothenfels 17|10, L Edward Ltd
Gaaskerk 28|10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels, 5|11, L Edward Ltd
Wachtfels, 13|11, L Edward Ltd
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd

FROM TRIESTE.
Tergastea 14|10 L T Co
Conte Verde, 19|10, L T Co.
Carigano, 27|10, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK
City of Harvard 16-10 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Oran 20|10 F F Campbell & Co.
President Gurfield, 21|10, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk, 4|11, F F Campbell & Co
President Adams, 10|11, F F Campbell & Co

FROM KOBE
Argen Maru 19|10 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru, 8|11, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru, 12|11, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 22|11, O S Kaisha.
Conte Rosso, 20|10, L T Co.
Carthage, 21|10, P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 28|10, P & O S N Co.
Nagato Maru, 18|10, N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru, 30|10, N Y Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 12|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 22-10, M M. and Co
6 Takhiwa, 5|11, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

MAIL LINE.
Mantua 15-10 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Gogra 15-10 M M & Co.
Mundra NF M M & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Venice 18|10 K N Co.
Britania, NF, G T Co.

FOR KOBE
Kaga Maru 14-10 N. Y. Kaisha
Argun Maru 19-10 O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 19|10 M M & Co.
Vasna 20|10 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajyoti, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Goalpara N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Gazana, 15-10 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Dogra N. F. S. M. Co.
Jaladuta 14|10 S S N Co.
Nurjehan NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea, 19|10 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Jamnagar 12|10|32.
Lalita 12|10|32.
Laxmi 12|10|32.

EXPORTS.

S S Mantua for London:—1 bundle woollen carpets, Y Elishahoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets I F Leavy; 8 bales animal skin, H Azizullaoff; 34 bales animal skin, A W G Husenjadah; 61 bales animal skin, H A Aminoc; 16 bales woollen carpets; D Abraham & Sons; 3 bales animal skin N Azizullaoff; 320 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 17 bales animal skins, I F Leavy; 4 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles:—2 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co.; 20 cases gum olibonum, E Valimohamed & Co.

For Alexandretta:—9 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak; 89 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—25 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk:—2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 1750 ton manganese ore, Cox & Kings Ltd; 550 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Hull:—2800 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 2800 bags castorseed, Birla Bros.; 700 bags castor seed V A Agadi

S S Gogra for Havre:—125 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

City of Venice for Liverpool:—5 cks. condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp B Premji & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 50 bales wool raw, H Harji; 124 bags mustardseed, A H Diab.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—450 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 76 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.

For Glasgow:—214 bales hemp B Premji & Co.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—63 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—390 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros

S S Argun Maru for Osaka:—150 tons old iron scrap M Jivraj & Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Karamshi & Co. 500 tons old iron scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

IMPORTS.
October 13.

S S Bankura Agents M M & Co., from Koweit:—3 bundles gold and gold coins; 20 bales cotton.

From Bahrein:—3 tins gold; 3 tins pearls; 300 bags dates.

From Busrah:—33 bales wool picking.

From Mahmerah: —77 bales wool; 66 bags almonds; 33 cases drugs; 358 cases poppy seeds; 105 cases qawzeban; 495 cases gum.

From Bushire:—129 bags gum; 92 bags almond kernals: 119 bales cotton; 53 bags L seeds; 26 bags c. seeds.

From Muscat:—77 bags sardines; 101 bags pomegranates; 3695 bags dates.

From B'Abbas:—20 bags dry dates; 58 bales cotton; 94 balee rose buds; 79 bags raisin; 18 bags almonds.

From Karachi:—11 bags dry prawns; 25 cases salted fish.

S S Jaladuta, Agents S SN Co., from Rangoon:—26603 bags rice; 410 pces. teak scantling; 1407 bags cotton seeds; 100 bags beans; 36 bale cottons piece goods.

From Colombo:—700 cylindus cocoanut oil; 23 cases tea.

From Tuticorin:—32 bales senna leaves; 200 bales cotton; 230 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—858 bundles coir rope; 200 bags ginger; 210 bundles coir yarn; 26 bags kapur kashli.

From Calicut:—659 bales cotton; 67 bags sandal wood roots; 593 bags cocoanuts; 46 bales cotton waste; 43 bales coir yarn.

S S Dogra, Agents T Morrison & Co.; from Rangoon:—5000 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—34 bags cardamoms; 240 bales cotton; 27 bales cotton ropes; 120 bales cotton yarn

From Cochin:—450 kallies hookah shells; 15 bundles mats; 674 bundles coir rope.

From Ponani:—2335 bags cocoanuts; 51 jottas coir yarn; 49 jottas coir fibre.

From Calicut:—93 q|c tea.

City of Venice. Agents K Nixon & Co. from Liverpool:—65 cases cotton piece goods; 45 cases cottons; 12 cases ink; 236 cases machinery; 35 cases beer; 15 cases cheese; 180 drums varnish; 71 cases art silk yarn; 50 cases woollen goods; 25 cases stearine; 27 cases cycle parts; 157 cases auto casings 40 cases glycerine; 168 drums chemicals; 35 drums dyes; 425 cases bundles steel pieces; 1281 bundles steel rivets; 1362 bundles steel flats; 20 kgs. red lead; 1247 bundles steel keys; 40 bundles steel bars 139 bundles gearing; 40 bundles distemper; 27 bundles bobbins; 36 drums paint.

From Manchester:—110 cases cottons; 170 cases cotton piece goods; 52 cases machinery; 62 bales cotton yarn; 24 bales newspaper 59 bundles steel bars.

From Marseilles:—161 cases mineral water; 50 cases soap; 58 cases dry roots; 300 kgs. lead ore; 24 brls lead shots; 70 drums bleaching powder

From Port Said:—250 bales cotton.

Ahmedabad.—Pandit Omkarnath, the great Indian musician held a concert with a Special programme at the preamabnai Hall. He is expected to leave India Society for Europe.

B. P. CO-OP. BANK

Baramati Celebrates Foundation-Day

The 22nd Foundation-day of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was celebrated at Baramati on 11th inst., Sardar Bapusaheb Kale presiding. Mr. Gaitonde, Senior Inspector gave a short history of the Bank and its local Branch and thanked the local public, official and non-official, for their close co-operation in extending the Bank's business in the town, and requested the educated public to take increased interest in all co-operative institutions. The President made suggestions for the relief of Deccan agriculturists, and suggested that provision for dealing with offences in co-operative societies might be introduced in the Village Panchayat Act now before the Council. He advised strict discipline in co-operative institutions, congratulated the Bank for inculcating banking habits in the rural and urban population, and advised the local merchants and general public to utilise the services of the Bank for investing surplus funds and for facilitating trade and industry.

SWADESHI BAZAAR AT VIZAGAPATAM

The Secretary, Swadeshi Prachara Mandali, Vizagapatam, writes:—

"A Swadeshi Bazaar will be conducted at Vizagapatam under the auspices of the Swadeshi Prachara Mandali from 1st January, 1933. Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, will open it.

All goods manufactured in India with Indian capital under Indian management and with the help of Indian labour will be admitted into the Bazaar. Special importance will be attached to the cottage industries.

A Swadeshi Guide will also be issued giving information regarding the above particulars.

Pandharpur Agricultural And Cattle Show

The Pandharpur agricultural, cattle and village improvement show will be opened by His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, Governor of Bombay at the Municipal Garden, Pandharpur, Pandharpur, on November 8th 1932, at 10-30 a.m.

KHANDESH COTTON BREEDING SCHEME

Better Monetary Returns To Growers

The Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

"The Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme, started by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in October 1926, was devoted to the study of comparative tests between Banilla (a cross between Bani and Comilla) which had been produced some years back by the Agricultural Department and Farm N. R. with a view to determine their merits both as regards quality and yield.

"The earlier investigations had proved that as an individual plant the Bani-Comilla Cross, now known as Banilla, was a good yielder. It had a high ginning percentage of 38 to 40 as against 35 of the standard variety N.R., and could spin up to 20's counts as against only 8's to 10's of N.R This latter fact was of great importance to the grower as it was possible to get a premium on Banilla Cotton which could compensate him for its fluctuating yield. The work was carried on at the Farms in Dhulia (free from wilt) and Jalgaon (subject to severe wilt).

DETERMINATION OF YIELD.

During several progressive tests carried on over 5 years, it was found that Banilla was as good a yielder as or even at better yielder than N. R under normal agricultural conditions, though not so good in strip tests. It had certainly outdistanced N.R. in money value for its assets of higher ginning percentage and better quality of cotton, fetching a premium of Rs. 20 to 30 over that of N.R per candy of 784 lbs. lint.

One important observation was that with groundnuts as a preceding crop, the yield was much better than with jowar or wheat or even cotton.

LABORATORY TESTS.

The fibre properties and the spinning capacity were determined at the Technological Laboratory at Matunga. Banilla gave very good results to start with, and this induced the mills at Amalner to offer a better price for it. Encouraged by the premium, the growers preferred to sow Banilla instead of the local variety with the result that it occupied over a lakh of acres in 1930 as against 10 in 1926. Unfortunately, however the type appears to be greatly susceptiable to climatic differences, with the result that the qualities of staple has since suffered deterioration. Further tests on samples of Banilla cotton grown under field conditions in the districts during the last two seasons have been undertaken at the Technological Laboratory.

RESISTANCE TO WILT

A greater part of the Khandesh area is subject to severe attacks of wilt. The problem of isolating wilt resistant strains demanded careful attention. Experiments conducted to select through culture or otherwise new strains not so badly subject to wilt and to select good resisters of wilt which could give higher yield, showed that though Banilla offered greater resistance to wilt than N.R. it would nevertheless be advisable to limit cultivation to free zones. Work was undertaken on the Jalgaon Farm to find out the extent of the damage in the different varieties. An expedition was also undertaken in the East Khandesh District, where wilt is severe, to obtain specimens that could be multiplied as good resisters of wilt. And while these experiments were being carried on, it was considered wise to segregate and isolate some specimens of the existing varieties of Roseum which could be used either for multiplication or for crossing if new breeds had to be evolved. One variety N.R. 5 holds out promise but it has to be studied further.

HCBRIDISATION STUDIES.

Attempts were made to obtain new crosses with better ginning percentage and staple than Banilla. One variety with many good qualities was found unsuited to Khandesh, as it flowered too late The other varieties studied were also found susceptible to wilt. It appears that crossing does not reduce chances of wilt if one of the parents is subject to it.

Some promising strains of Bani and Comilla are under trial in the Nizam's Dominions, the home of the Bani, with a view to isolating a strain with as high yield as N R and as high ginning percentage and staple quality as Banilla with the additional quality of resistance to wilt.

FACTORS AFFECTING YIELD.

A special study of the factors affecting the yield of different varieties was undertaken and the results of 5 years work showed that boll production is heavier from early flowers up to the 4th week, that flowering is intense from the 5th to the 7th week and that Banilla shed more bolls than N.R.

Proposals for a new scheme aiming at the production of a high yielding wilt resistant type of cotton with spinning qualities considerably better than N. R. are now under consideration and the work will soon be commenced at Jalgaon with funds provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

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Divided into 10,000 ORDINARY and 160 PROMOTERS OR DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH. Persons purchasing the whole lot of 25 Ordinary Shares before 31-10-1932 are entitled to get one DEFERRED SHARE carrying SPECIAL DIVIDEND.

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Messrs.: SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS, Kolhapur-Shahupuri

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Enough Trade Buying To Balance The Southern Hedge Selling

OOMRA CROP EXPECTED TO MOVE WITHIN A WEEK

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly review dated 13th October:—

Yesterday New York was closed and Liverpool closed about 5 to 6 points higher or about 4 points higher than was expected on the New York close. The chief interest during the week was the publication of the Government Bureau Report on the 8th inst. These figures have already been given and it is unnecessary to repeat them here but the estimate was once again more than was generally expected and sent New York down about 45 points. At this level the market appears to be fairly evenly balanced and while speculators are quiet there has been enough trade buying to balance the Southern Hedge Selling which at this lower level is far less pronounced. The Bureau authorities this year appear to have calculated future depreciation to a larger extent than ever before and indifferent weather reports which coloured the opinions of most of the private estimators left the Bureau unmoved.

DIFFICULT TO FORM OPINION.

It is difficult to-day to form any decided opinion about the price of cotton. There is unfortunately no real improvement in trade although the recent feeling in some countries that the worst is over is still in evidence. Politics all over the world show no sign of improvement and Lancashire is once more threatened with a very serious Mill strike. The American crop is almost made and there will be plenty of cotton for many months to come. India, China, Africa, and we believe; Russia have all good cotton crop prospects so that statistically there is not much reason for higher prices, but at the same time cotton is far cheaper than normal, and we cannot expect that the present low level of prices will last for ever. The American Presidential elections will soon be taking place and it is somewhat astonishing that upto now President Hoover has not succeeded in talking or otherwise putting cotton on to a higher basis as unless he does so soon we shall not expect the Southern farmer to vote for him again.

Here in Bombay news from the growing crop continue to be good and we may expect the Oomra crop to begin to arrive in the upcountry markets in about a week's time. Japanese interests have been buying contracts freely but have not taken much interest in ready cotton. Local Mills cannot find purchasers for their products so are not interested in cotton. Unfortunately politics have once more interfered with the cotton markets, and the ready market in particular has been seriously interfered with, thus depriving holders of cotton of opportunities of selling their stocks.

Speaking generally while we do not expect much change in prices in the immediate future we believe in higher prices next Spring when the question of next year's American crop is before us.

During the week local contracts prices are about 9 to 4 Rupees lower.

SCHOOLS FOR HARIJANS IN KATHIAWAR

Threatened Closure Due To Lack Of Funds

WILL PEOPLE RESPOND TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL

(From A Correspondent.)
VARTEJ, October 12.

It is really painful to learn that when Mahatma Gandhi is ready to sacrifice his life for the cause of the "depressed classes", Kathiawad, the place of Mahatmaji's birth-place, is not in a position to maintain the educational institutions run by the Kathiawad Harijan Samiti, due to shortage of funds.

The Samiti has decided to close the various Ashrams and the schools for the Harijans from the first of Kartak of Samvat 1989 if no financial help is forthcoming for the next year. When Mahatmaji came to know of this fact he at once sent a message, written in his own hand, to the Secretary and worded as under:—

"Bhai Mulchand,—It is my desire that not a single Antiyaja School should be closed."
—Bapu.

No Kathiawadi who can read Bapu's pain in the above sentence will fail to send his maximum quota for the continuance of these educational institutions, the yearly expenses of which are Rs. 9000, to the Secretary, Kathiawad Harijan Samiti, Vartej, Kathiawad.

The following subscriptions are so far promised:—

Rs. 500 Sheth Jivanlal Motichand, Chorwad.
Rs. 300 Sheth Sunderji Monji, Sathara.
Rs. 125 Sheth Ramji Karsonji, Thana.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference

The 23rd session of the Conference, to be held at Bikaner, is drawing near. Request is therefore, made to the Vaidyas and doctors desiring to speak on some novel subject of the kind or to demonstrate some novel experiments which may arouse interest in the Vaidya world of the day, to communicate with the Secretary, with a view to the proper consideration and allotment of time in the programme.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Firm

MILL SHARES RULE STEADY

Bombay Oct. 13.

The report published regarding the Imperial Economic conference is looked upon by share operators favourable for Iron and Steel industry. There was a fairly good demand for Tata Iron and Steel shares. Ordinary shares ruled firm and 2nd Preference were also in good demand. Bombay Burma shares ruled very steady. There was scattered business in mill shares which

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Oct. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 660; 58; 63.
Century 202; 200; 2.
Colaba 80.
Crescent 40.
Fazul 260; 56; 63.
Indore 346, 47.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 271, 70. 72.
New Great 15-10.
Pearl 140, 38. 40.
Simplex 51-14.
Swadeshi 203, 5.
Burma 370; 67; 71; 70.
Hydro 133; 34-1.
Tram 114-1; 114-6.
Deff. 200.
Ord. 29-8; 28-10; 29-2; 29-6 30-2.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 176.
Katni Ord. 153.
Alcock 130.

ruled steady with a small change in quotations.

Textile shares opened slightly easier and improved at the close. The working of Bombay Mills at present is poor. Tata Steel ordys. opened higher, suffered a small drop and shot up to close at the best rate of the day. Burmas, however, opened lower and closed about unchanged. Cements were steady. Hydro and Electric shares here better although Tata Powers ruled easier. Among Banks Imperials continue in request. Bombay Dyeings opened at 657½ and finished at 662½. Fazuls moved around 262½. Nagpores touched 270 and closed at 272½. Bombay Burmas move around 370. Tata Steel ordys. opened at 29/6 declined to 28/8 and closed strong at 30/2. 2nd Preference were in demand at 47. Andhras were done at 1130. Imperial Banks found buyers at 1250. Katnis closed at 153 3/4 and Indians were done at 176 3/4. Bombay Steams were very steady at 210 X.D.

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ahmedabad Advance	292/8
Apollo Mills	9-12
Bombay Dyeing	663/2
Century	202/-
Central India	272/8
Colaba Land	80
Crescent	40/0
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	74/6
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	95
Fazulbhoy	263/12
Gokak	106/4
Hindustan	1575/0
Indian Manufg.	1300/0
Indian Bleaching	151/4
Indore-Malwa	347/8
Kastoorchand	76/14
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	137/8
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	352/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	103/12
New City	42/8
New Great	115/10
Pearl	140/0
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	2020
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	43-8
Sassoon Silk	42/0
Swan	52/3
Simplex	51/14
Swadeshi	205/0
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1600

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	128/12
Andhra Valley Pref.	1130
Andhra Valley Pref.	1050
Bombay Tram Ordy. ...	114/6
Bombay Tram Pref.	67/4
Broach Electric	8/12
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	134/1
Tata Hydro Pref.	108/2
Tata 8 p.c Deb.	107/14
Tata Power Ordy.	713/12
Tata Power Pref.	1161/4

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	130
Br. Burma Petrol	2/15
Bombay Burma Old	370
Bombay Burma New	118/12
Bombay Steamer	210
Bombay Telephone	58
Bombay 6 1/2 p.c. Deb.	53/4
Bellapur Sugar	135
India Radio Ordy.	310
India Radio Defd.	302/8
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	20/0
Jupiter Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2050

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The local forward cotton market opened steady to-day at Rs. 205/8 for Broach A/M delivery and most of the business done was privately. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs 206/8 but later on prices eased off to Rs. 205/8. There was only a small turnover as American markets were closed yesterday.

Later on there was increased buying and prices gradually hardened to Rs. 206/8 at 3 p.m.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 12th inst. (5-37 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Recommend purchases on all easy markets as we consider values in position respond very readily to any signs of improvement in international affairs."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 13.

October	17.70+1.50
January	175.00+2.00
April	176.20 +0.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 13.

Bengal Superfine 170.
Bengal Fine 165.
Bengal F.G. 160
Sindh-Punjab Fine 165
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 160
Wardha-Hingt. Fine 190
Nagpur Savner Fine 192
Yeotmal Fine 185
Arvi Fine 187
Ellichpur Fine 185
Amraoti Fine 185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 185
Mulkapur Fine 175
Khandesh Fine 175
Muthia F.G. 160
Jalna|Sailu F.G. 170
Burwah Sanavad F.G. 175
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G. 180
Broach F.G. 195
Punjab|American 200.
Punjab|American mix 190.
Cambodia 245
Miraj|Sangli 210
Compta Good 210
Bagalkot 195
Jinja 300
Busoga 310
Kampala 315

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Bengal 164 D/J.
Broach 206 A/M.
Umra 182 D/J.
Kampala Rs. 316
Bussoga Rs. 310
Bukedi Rs. 308
Zinza Rs. 303
Spot Business was closed.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-23	1931-32
Receipts to date		
12-10-32	1920000	2268000
Receipts yesterday		
12-10-32. ..		54000
Exports to date		
12-10-32	1426000	1033000
Stock at Ports		
7-10-32	3737000	3735000
Stock at Interior Towns		
7-10-32	1695000	1141000
Stock at Liverpool		
7-10-32	763000	755000
Visible Supply		
7-10-32	7498000	6359000
Quantity in Sight		
7-10-32	2810000	3110000
Quantity out of Sight		
7-10-32	2116000	1965000

Vulcan Insurance	5/10
Port Canning	605
Scindia Steam	7/15
Tata Construction	54-12
Tatan Iron and Steel ord.	30/2
Tata Iron and S. Defd.	200
Tata 1st Pref.	120
Tata 2nd Pref.	47/4
Tata Oil	15/8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	625
Amritsar Patti Ord	90
Central Provinces	68-8
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	50/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51/8
Sara Sirajganj	65
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION.

Baroda Bank	71-8
Bombay Provincial	53/8
Bank of India	95/12
Central Bank	9-10
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F. P.	1250
Imperial P. P.	308/12
Union Bank	3/14

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	11/8
Gwalior Cement	51-8
India Cement	176/4
Katni Cement Ordy.	153/12
Katni Cement defd	525
Punjab Cement Pref	10/0
Punjab Cement Pref.	8/9
Sahabad Cement	177/8
Shivrajpur	17/4
United Cement	75/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Frost Reports

TRADE CALLING

BOMBAY, October 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points on good egyptian reports. Later trade calling maintained steadiness. The afternoon session was dull and featureless and the market closed quiet but steadiness at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 5.69d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points with January 5.20 and March 4.90.

Egyptian cotton ring was very steady and closed at a rise of 9 points for both sakel and Upper deliveries.

The Alexadria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 55 points for Sakels and Uppers at a rise of 40 points.

Weather reports from the American cotton belt were unfavourable. Frost is expected in the Eastern, Central Belt and Arkansas. The expectation proved correct and light frost is reported. In the afternoon there was some hedge selling.

BETTER FEELING

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. states:—

The Improved statistical position of Egyptian Cotton has caused a better feeling in Liverpool. The Narrowed parity between Liverpool and New York has placed the latter's prices on a shipping basis and trade demand has been well maintained. The World's Spinners takings are 1½ lacks Bales ahead of this time last year and 3½ lacs the previous season. Candid efforts by America to effect a reconciliation between France and Germany and also a determination to solve the European financial entanglements is well appreciated and there are grounds for believing that America will pursue these efforts to straighten out existing problems in the intrrest of the world's trade. Should there be any equitable readjustment of war debts and tariffs there are rumours that the world's monetary standard will be re-established with a possibility of reversion to gold. Our opinion is unchanged and we prefer scale down purchases.

AGAIN HIGHER PRICES

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends write:—

"It is true that the crop movement is only just beginning in earnest, with the inevitable hedge-selling, which might cause further temporary weakness, but in this case we feel certain that farmers will refuse to sell, in fact a holding movement is already evident in certain sections. We believe therefore that the trade will be well advised to take advantage of the depression by placing scale down buying limits, because we are convinced that with a gradual improvement in trade, cotton will again work towards a higher level ultimately."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 12.

	To-day's Price.
October 1932	5.41+.06
November 1932	5.39+.07
December 1932	5.37+.06
January 1933	5.35+.06
February 1933	5.35+.06
March 1933	5.35+.06
April 1933	5.35+.06
May 1933	5.36+.06
June 1933	5.36+.06
July 1933	5.36+.06
August 1933	5.35+.06
September	5.34+.05
October	5.33+.05
Middling Spot	5.69+.11
.... 5safe hO	
October	5.43+.08
January	5.37+.08
March	5.37+.08
May	5.38+.08
July	5.38+.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 12

October (Sakellaridis) ..	7.88
November	7.94
December	7.91
January 1933	8.02
March 1933	8.10
May 1933	8.18
July 1933	8.26
F.G.F. Spot	8.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 12.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

Fully Good	5.18
Fine	5.30
Superfine	5.42

C.P.

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Good	5.27
Superfine	5.42
Choice	5.57

BENGAL:—

Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.61

SCINEDE:—

Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.61
Superfine	4.71

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN AMERICA

Increase Of 72,000 Bales

Garside estimates consumption of all cotton 469,000 bales during September at the rate of 19,700 bales for working day against 395.000 bales and daily average of 15,800 bales during the month of August.

As compared with the first month of the present season, cotton consumption during last month shows an increase of 72.000 bales. Daily consumption shows an increase of 3,900 bales.

It can safely be said that demand for cotton textile goods is increasing and several mills have sold ahead. However recent decline in cotton prices has adversely affected the demand for cloth which continues below the present production.

LONDON SILVER

London Oct. 12.

Silver Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17-3/4
Forward	17-13/16

LONDON GOLD

London Oct. 12.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/19/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London Oct. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1-2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan. 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-11-16 p.c
Bank Bills 6 months 1-53/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Oct. 12.

T T London on Berlin	14.49
T T London on Amsterdam	8.56
T T London on Brussels	24.78
T T London on Madrid	42.06
T T London on Milan	67.25
T T London on Berne	17.83
T T London on Paris	87.83
T T London on Prague	116.25
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.44-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London Oct. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No Offers.
£12/5/0 Oct/Nov sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull, ton
Rapeseed Torio Hull Continent, £12/0/0 Oct/Nov sellers

LINSEED

London Oct. 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £11/0/0 Oct/Nov sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton. £8/16/3 October sellers
Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11/17/6 Oct/Nov nominal

LINSEED OIL

London Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 16/9 Nov/Dec sellers
Linseed Oil naked London cwt 17/9 Jan/Apl sellers

LONDON RUBBER

London Oct. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2—1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	63 3/4d.
December	64d.
March	63 3/8d.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 13.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st September.
Khandesh		7630
Central India	154	8477
Barsi and Nagar	69	6108
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	2123
Berar	35	12489
Central Provinces	44	2849
Total Oomras	302	39676
Dholera	50	32758
N.W. Provinces	..	748
Rajputana	33	5203
Sind-Punjab	44	1970
Broach	..	3684
Coompta & Dharwar	467	22631
Westerns-Northerns	227	27918
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	859	5988
Persian		1177
American		3376
Egyptian and African	282	12577
Comilla, Burma and oher sorts	....	....
Total	2264	157706

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year. 1st Sept. to 6th Oct.
Europe	1072	31626
Japan and China	150	84084
Coast Ports		1397
Up-country by Rail ..		11454
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		11228
Total	1222	139789

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

B. C. RATE.—
T.T. 1/6 3/32.
B. C. RATE.—
D.D. 1/6 3/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 1/8 Nov.
Banks Selling D.D. 1/6 1/8.
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 3/32 Jany.
Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying DD. 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct/Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Jany/Feby.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T.T. 385 1/2.
Banks Selling T.T. 384 1/2.
Banks Buying T.T. 382 1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D.D. 659.
Banks Buying D.D. 669.
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks Selling D.D. 64 1/2.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T.T. 92.
Banks Buying 60 Days 87.
HONGKONG —
Banks Selling D.D. 89 7/8.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D.D. 117 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D.D. 154 7/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D.D. 64 1/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London: Closed 12th inst. .....
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 13th inst. .....
Japan/London 1/4 1/2 13th inst.
London/Paris 87.75 12th inst.
London/Belgium 24.78 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.82 12th inst.
London/Italy 67.25 12th inst.
London/Berlin 14.48 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.55 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.46 12th inst.
London/New York 3.44 1/4 12th inst. .....
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold 11th inst. £5:19:6: 12th inst £5:19:9.
Silver London Ready 11th inst. 17 11/16; 12th inst. 17 3/4.
Silver London Forward 11th inst: 17 15416; 12th inst. 17 13/16
Silver New York Ready 11th inst. 27 5/8: 12th inst. closed.
London Discounts 3 Mos 11th inst. 15/16 p.c.; 12th inst. 7/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 11th inst. 1 7/32 p.c.; 12th inst. 1 5/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 13

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	74/4
4 p.c. 1935/37 Loan	96/10
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	92/12
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100/6
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	100/14
5 p.c. 1930/43 Loan	101
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101/2
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	103/6
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	102/1
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 Bonds	105/4

TAX FREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	107/10
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101/12
6 1/2 p.c. B D L	107/6

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. 1933 Mysore	104/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	104/4

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B P T 1974	80
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	78/8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	94
6 p.c. M Deb 1945	106
6 p.c. K P T 1956	105/4
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	104/10

Note:—3 1/2 per cent. Loan reached the high level Rs. 74/10 while the lowest touched to-day was Rs. 74/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Oct. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A & C. £13—7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £114—1/2
P & O Banking Corporation £8
National Bank of India £42—1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £108—1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £53 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £77—1/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £89—1/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £107—3/4
Consols 2½ per cent £76—7/8
War Loan 5 per cent £101—7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £108-1/4

LONDON METAL

London Oct. 12.

Copper Braziers £44-1/4
Yellow metal £38-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand £14-1/2
Corugat Sheets 24 Gauge £152-
Tin English Ingot £152-3/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON FUTURES

Alexandria, Oct. 12

Sakellaridis:—

November	15.43+55
January	15.46+46
March	15.63+46

Ashmouni:—

October	12.70+40
December	12.59+37

AMERICAN MARKETS CLOSED

New York, Oct. 12

All American markets were closed. New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and the Wall Street markets remained closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

Consols Up

LONDON, Octobr 12.

On the Stock Exchange, dealings were commenced in the new Australian three and half per cent loan, at two and a quarter premium, closing at 2-11/16ths premium. Success was increased by the investment demand. British Government securities, two and a half per cent Consols, rising to 76 and 78ths.

Owing to holiday Wall Street and most other sections and commodity markets were quiet.—Reuter.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, October 12.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64lb. Cargoes 26|6 October Quoted
Barletta Russo per 64lb. Cargoes 26|6 October Quoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 26|3 October Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi: No offers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, October 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard:—
No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|0—3|4 Sellers.
C & F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|1—1|2 Sellers.
C & F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|1—1|2 Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—Closed.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Central India	154
Barsi-Nugger	69
Berar	35
Central Provinces	44
Dhollera	50
Rajputana	33
Sind-Punjab	44
Compta-Dharwar	467
Westerns-Northerns	227
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	859
East Africans	282
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,687
Linseed	4,376
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	77
Gingellyseed	737
Poppyseed	487
Groundnuts	7,691
Castorseed	4,926
Rice	18,823
Myrabollams	1,805
Cottonseed	742
Mowraseed	779
Gram	16
Joowar	656
Maize	15
Barley	315
Bajree	685
Coal	4,302 tons

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Prices Per Ton:—
China Clay No. 999 quality Rs. 75; China Clay No. 777 quality Rs. 68; and China Clay No. 333 quality Rs. 55.
Prices Per Cwt:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7/14/4; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4/12/0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7/3; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9/11; Zinc Chloride Rs. 16; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4/7; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22/8; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Power, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/2; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German small packing Rs. 8/2; Lodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8/4; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 34; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 25.
Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/10/3; Hydro Sulphide, English, Rs. 0/10/0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day. October delivery opened at Rs. 55/12 and after declining to Rs. 55/10 recovered to Rs. 55/11. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1-9 3/16.

	Rs. as. p.
Bar Silver Ready	55 11 0
October delivery	55 11 0
November delivery	55 15 0
Bar Gold Ready	29 3 0
Sovereigns ready	13 11 0
October delivery	13 11 0
November delivery	13 9 0

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Levis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	£0 3 6
London Tin Corporation, Ltd.	0 9 5
Turner & Newall	1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 0
Attock Oil	0 10 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 17 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 15 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 13 3
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 9 3
Marconi International Marine	1 10 9
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co	3 0 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 0 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 0 0
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	13 10 0
International Rys. of C. America	Dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations ...	0 7 9
British Burmah Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantations	1 8 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 18 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 6
Wm. Cory & Son	2 18 3

British Treasury Bills (2 months) 0-16-11.24 per cent p.a.
Market rather weaker.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7-0
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5-9-9
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5-9-0
S. S. Nawab Rs. 5-7-3
S. S. Arabia Rs. 5-6-6
S. S. Subedar Rs. 5-7-0
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-6-3
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-8-3
Shipment March Rs. 5-9-0

RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki .	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ..	21-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5-20
No. 20 Up Delhi Express ...	5-55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail ..	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail .	7-50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail ...	8-55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19- 5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20-45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-15
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13-25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail .	20- 0
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail .	21-45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express .	22- 0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22-15

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9- 5

On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives 9-45

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Sud, 15, 1983.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 13, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht, 8, 1302.
Sunrise 6h 32m.
Sunset—6h 18m
High Tide—11-45.
Lowtide—5-37, 17-47.
Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon to-day 6h. 48m. p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h 44m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h 26m p.m. First quarter 5th Nov.
S. S. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup, Final: Duke of Wellingtons Regt. vs. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

THE PALACE (Byculla)—"In Africa's Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Hell Divers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPIRE:—"Women Who Play," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EXCELSIOR—"My Wife's Family". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPRESS:—"An American Tragedy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—New Queen's Road:—"Disorderly Conduct," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—Dhobi Talao:—"Riders of the Purple Sage.' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO:—"The Rider of Death Valley". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA:—"The Thief of Bagdad." (Synchronised). Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

CHOTHIA—Dinshawjee Bomanjee Chothia, brother of Munchershaw, Dhunjishaw, Ardeshir and Shiavukshaw Chothia, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral this morning at 8, No. 2 Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

BHAGWAT MEMORIAL FREE CLASSES:—Mr. D. B. Rege will deliver a lecture on "The First Aid" in the premises of "The Maratha High School" Girgaum to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P and O Mail Steamer Rawalpindi with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P and O Mail Steamer Viceroy of India with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS:—Mr. S. N. Satghar will deliver his lecture on "Types of Co-operative Societies" to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. at the A. V. School, Kurla, to the students of the Co-operative Training Class, arranged by the Suburban Committee of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.—During the month of September 1932 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1162. Among them the number of new admission was 240.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 8th October 1932 was 349, of these 241 were males and 108 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Kaga Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) instead of 6 p.m. on the 13th instant as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Conti Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Dar, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Tairea" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and China per s.s. "Conte Vade" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

SWADESHI MARKET

Divali Reduction Sale

The Divali Reduction sale of the Swadeshy! Market begins from Saturday the 15th instant. During the Sale, the figure of Mahatmaji will spin on his favourite spinning wheel, and the figure of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel on his Takli, by Electric Power.

Arrangements have been made to hold an Exhibition on a small scale in the Swadeshi Market Chowk. Slides and other advertisements of the Swadeshi dealers will be shown free of charge. There is sufficient parking for cars and other vehicles at the entrances of Gandhi and Vallabh Gallies in the Cavel Street, Gaya Vadi.

Customers buying goods worth Rs. 5 or more from the merchants of the Swadeshi Market during the Divali Sale, i.e. from 15th instant to 1st November will be given a free gift of one fine calendar from the Swadeshi Market Committee.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Ram Baug

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students Social League writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students Social League a Swadeshi Exhibition has been organised at Ram Baug C. P. Tank Road, (opposite Free Emergency Hospital). The Exhibition will be opened on October 26 and will continue for a week.

The Exhibition office will remain open every day at Ram Baug from to-day (Friday).

B. S. P. C. A Activities

During the month of September last, the Bombay Society for prevention of cruelty to employed in all 46 Agents, of these, 2 were on sick leave, 2 were employed for office and hospital work 2 were working at Bandra.

40 Agents who were employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 1,641 cases during the month.

In 1,254 cases accused were fined more or less, including 4 aggravated cases in which the accused were fined.

In 90 cases fine only was inflicted and the animals were sent to hospital. In 34 cases the accused were acquitted. In 4 cases the accused were warned and discharged. In 246 cases the accused were fined for overloading carts, of these, 120 were loaders and 126 were drivers.

240 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	3.44 3/16
To-day's closing	3.44 13/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	3.44 3/8
To-day's opening	3.44 3/8
To-day's closing	3.44 13/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Oct. 13.

Previous closing rate	6.76
To-day's opening rate	6.69
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	6.46
Difference	—.30

BROACH EXPECTATION:
April/May Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Previous closing rate	5.35
To-day's opening rate	5.35
Differencae	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	5.25
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Oct. 13.

Silver ready	17 13/16 plus 1 anna
Silver forward	17 7/8 plus 1 anna

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Oct. 13

1st settlement	56-0-0
2nd settlement	55-13-0
3rd settlement	56-1-0
Gold	29-7-0
Guinea	18-10-0

COUNTRYWIDE SUPPORT FOR LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Khilafat President On Need For Muslim Solidarity

Shaikh Abdul Majid, the President of the All-India Khilafat Committee has issued the following statement:—

The main question before the Lucknow Conference is to bring about Muslim solidarity. This naturally gives rise to another question whether it is possible to achieve it, and if so how to achieve it.

It is a most difficult task indeed. The first requisite for success is that the Conference should be a representative one, and the second is that its decisions should be such as to be acceptable to the Mussalmans of India including those who have refrained from attending it.

"REPRESENTATIVE"

Now let us examine whether from the general reception given to the Conference it can claim to possess representative character. It is true that Sir Mohammad Iqbal, President of the All-India Moslem Conference and some other leaders of his school of thought have refused to join the Conference but nevertheless the Raja Saheb of Salimpore and Maulana Shaukat Ali who are both the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Muslim Conference are among the greatest supporters of the proposed Lucknow Conference.

Besides them there are other leaders who are the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference and who have expressed their willingness to attend it. It can therefore be safely said that the All-India Muslim Conference is fairly represented in the proposed Lucknow Conference.

Then there is the All-India Muslim League whose working secretary, Maulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub will not join the Lucknow Conerence but Sir Mohd. Yakub must be knowing fully well that the Bengal Presidency Muslim League is opposed to the parent League and its representatives are coming to join the Lucknow Conference.

COUNTRYWIDE SUPPORT.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim League has also welcomed the Lucknow Muslim Conference and its Secretary and some of its members have responded to the invitations for participation in the Lucknow Conference. The Assam Provincial Muslim League has made an appeal to the Muslim Conference to safeguard the interests of Assam at the Conference. Prominent members of the Madras Presidency Muslim League have blessed the idea of the united Muslim demands.

Under these circumstances none can say that the All-India Muslim League in spite of its Secretary's opposition is not fully represented at the Conference. The other Muslim organisations in the country are the All India Khilafat Conference, Jamiat-ul-Ulemai-Hind, Muslim Nationalist Party, Jamiate-Ahrar, All-India Shia Conference and the recently started Muslim Independent Party under the leadership of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. They have enthusiastically welcomed the Lucknow Conference. The Secretary of the Jamiate-Ulema Cawnpore has also made an appeal to his Party to attend the Conference although the President is against it.

HOPES OF COMPROMISE.

From the foregoing facts it is clear that the Conference is expected to be a representative conference of the various shades of political opinion among the Mussalmans of India. It need not be mentioned that there is substantial agreement on the thirteen Muslim points, the only difference being about the fourteenth point regarding the reformed electorates. I have every hope that some sort of compromise would be reached on this last Point which is the most burning topic of the day from national stand point also. Any unanimous agreement on the above point among the Mussalmans would inevitably pave the path for a settlement between the great communities of India, which may, in all probability, lead to an amicable settlement beween India and England.

ANSWER TO SIR M. IQBAL.

Sir Mohd. Iqbal and his friends who do not want to join in a Conference with Mussalmans have expressed their desire to join a Hindu-Muslim conference provided the invitations come from the Hindus. I believe they have raised the issue before its time. We are anxious for the settlement with the Hindus but because we believe that there can be no settlement with Hindus unless there is some sort of settlement among Mussalmans themselves that we have ventured to convey the Muslim conference at Lucknow.

Moreover, it is known to everybody that the Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to any settlement which may be aiming at the modification of the Premier's decision in a manner so as to secure the Mussalmans their Thirteen points including the statutory majority for the Mussalmans in the Punjab and Bengal. It is strange why Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal and his party should oppose the holding of the Lucknow Conference whose obvious aim is to unite the various Muslim parties for the purpose of effecting modification of the Premier's Award in the manner stated above.

ASSURANCE TO MUSLIMS.

"I want to assure every Muslim of India that the humble workers of the Khilafat Committee will not do anything which will not be ratified by the Muslim public in every part of India. We would have postponed the Conference as desired by some of our friends and colleagues, but we have been receiving telegrams and letters from all parts of India to make a supreme effort in restoring solidarity in the Muslim community. We are going to Lucknow in the hope and the belief that the Muslim public opinion earnestly desires the compromise between the various Muslim political parties. If we succeed, we will not only restore unity and peace to the distracted community but will also endeavour for the modification of the Communal Award in the light of Muslim demand. If we fail we shall at least feel that we have done our duty.

Sunday's Khadi Show And Carnival

PROMINENT LADIES AT COUNTER TO CANVASS ORDERS

A Khadi Grand Show and Carnival has been organised on Sunday (16th inst.) between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwari Vidyalaya.

Exhibit Show cases and tables will be arranged in the Hall, and the following prominent ladies will sit on the counter to canvass orders for Khadder.

Mrs. Nargezeben Captain; Miss Shirinben Jeejeebhoy; Mrs. Shantaben Govindlal; Mrs. Maniben Chhabildas; Mrs. Premkunvarben Mahimtura; Mrs. Ramaben Bhatt; Mrs. Nanduben Thakkar; Mrs. Rukshminiben Parekh, Mrs. Nirmalaben Shroff; Miss Hiraben Hatavadekar; Mrs. Kabibai Bhimjee; Mrs. Kantaben Master; Mrs. Jamnaben Purshottam; Mrs. Jayashreeben Raijee; Mrs. Lilaben Benur; Mrs. Chanchalben Ghia; Mrs. Monghiben Hiralal Shah; Mrs. Ganguben Ramdas Bhimjee; Mrs. Jayaben Kenuga; Mrs. Mangulaben Vaikunthrai Mehta; Mrs. Madhurikaben Jyotindra Mehta; Mrs. Kusumben Purushottam Patel; Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale; Mrs. Hansaben Mehta.

This is the last opportunity of the great festival to contribute your quota to the offerings of the Daridranarayan.

All the walls and tables will be decorated with the best specimen of Khadi.

All exhibits in the show will be for sale. Delivery will be given the next day from A.I.S.A 396 Kalbadevi Road.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.—The following will be the Programme of the Carnival organized by the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee and the All-India Spinners' Associations, Bombay:—Music, Gurba and Ras.

ALLEGED FORGED PASSPORT

Two "Americans" In Trouble

MERCANTILE BANK FRAUD CASE.

Mr. Emil Hug, formerly Swiss Consul in Bombay, gave evidence for the prosecution, when the case in which Victor B. Intaler alias D. Womberg and Issac Rosenfield, said to be Americans, stand charged with using a forged letter of credit and defrauding the Mercantile Bank of India, Bombay, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon.

ALLEGED FORGED PASSPORT.

According to the witness the passport which was with the first accused appeared to be a forgery. It seemed to him that the original name on the passport had been removed by a chemical process and the name of the accused substituted.

Examined by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, the witness stated that he held the office of Swiss Consul in Bombay in July last. Towards the end of the month the police sent for him and told him that a Swiss subject had been arrested.

Thereupon the first accused was shown to him. Witness interviewed the first accused at the C.I.D. office. A swiss passport standing in the name of "D. Womberg" (first accused) was shown to him. Although the booklet appeared to be genuine there were many things in the passport which were unusual and which indicated that it was forged. It seemed that the original name on the passport had been washed out by a chemical process. The passport purported to have been issued from Fraunfeld.

NOT A SWISS?

Witness then wired to the Commissioner of Police at Berne, to which place, accused said he belonged, and received a reply that there was no man called "D. Womberg" of Swiss nationality. Witness further added that every man staying in Switzerland for more than three months was required to register his name.

Cross-examined for the defence witness stated that Inspector Lyons, who investigated the case, did not mention to him that the passport was forged. He himself found that out when he saw the passport.

Mr. Chatrapati with Mr. Ardeshir Birdie appeared for the first accused while the second was defended by Mr. S. K. Ambedkar.

The case was adjourned till to-day (Friday).

VETO BY SUICIDE

Mr. Gandhi's Conscience And Ours

Undfer the above captions the "Observer" writes:—

The European eye must make allowances for longitude in appraising Mr. Gandhi's threat of suicide if the Untouchables should be allowed to choose their own representatives. It must be taken as seriously meant, and it may even be assumed that some kind of recondite concern for those unfortunate people is covered by his determination to keep them under the power of their oppressorsi At the same time its tactical bearings are very manifest. Suicide on an enemy's doorstep is a recognised weapon of opprobrium in India, and such a conspicuous use of it would be posthumous propaganda of no slight potency. It would clinch the legend of Mr. Gandhi's personality and of certain of his qualities, and would remain at the service of extremists for years to come.

SUBTLE SAINT

It is impossible, no doubt, from this end of the world, to fathom all the subtleties of saintship, or to view quite objectively such a mixture of conscience and calculation. It must be sufficient to realise that these things wear a different appearance in the Indian atmosphere, and that Mr Gandhi may quite conceivably make his last gift to India one that will intensify her hatreds and prolong her divisions. A strange kind of devotion, to our Western view, but Mr. Gandhi knows the Hindu mind and what will enlist its reverence.

But, while Mr. Gandhi follows his own lights, so must we be faithful to ours. It will not be the first time, in our oversight of India, that we have been compelled to resist religous and traditional sanctions in the cause of humanity. It may be even more awkward to come in conflict with political suicide than it was to show a firm front against suttee. But, since Indians themselves have failed to agree upon the distribution of power under their coming Constitution, and since that function devolves upon us entirely hrough their default, we must discharge it consistently with those equities and human standards which it is our honour to maintain. If Mr. Gandhi's highcaste supporters can even now come to an agreement with the millions whom they have (in his own words) "consigned to calculated degradation for centuries," the Imperial Government stands ready to accept such a solution We are charged with "disrupting Hinduism," but the root of the whole trouble is that Hinduism is already too disrupted for the wielders and the victims of social tyranny within its ranks to come to a political concordat. We must do right between them, and our conception of right (if not Mr. Gandhi's) is to give the downtrodden a means of exit from the habitations of cruelty.

PARALYSIS

In any event, surrender to the menace of reproachful suicide would be a precedent to paralyse all responsible statesmanship. It may be Mr. Gandhi to-day, but who will it be to-morrow? There are only too many fanatics at all angles of Indian politics, who would be quite ready for any sacrifice that would frustrate courses they disapprove. The Mahatma has no monopoly of conscience or of consecration. "India is full of holy men," all of them sincerely regarding life as a mere bagatelle in relation to higher things. Proof that their self-destruction had a political value might have a sequel not less grim than grotesque, and the only outcome of recognising the principle of veto by suicide must be to destroy the possibility of following any policy at all.

The Prime Minister has exposed the falsity of the onus that Mr. Gandhi seeks to lay upon us. The Government of India intimates that his purpose, if persisted in, will meet with no distracting interference. The account lies between his conscience and his community.

LAST DAY 6-30 & 10 p.m. THE CAPITOL Free List Entirely Suspended

THE PICTURE THOUSANDS DEFIED DEATH TO BRING TO YOU!

HELL DIVERS

Starring: CLARK GABLE WALLACE BEERY, CONRAD NAGEL, DOROTHY JORDAN, MARJORIE RAMBEAU.

A BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY IS SKILLFULLY INTERWOVEN INTO THE PICTURE

—TO-MORROW—

THE EIGHT YEAR-OLD CHILD MARVEL YOU SAW IN "THE CHAMP".

JACKIE COOPER CHARLES "Chic" SALE IT'S FOR Adults TOO!

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

RE-ISSUE, SYNCHRONISED WITH SOUND EFFECTS.

TO-MORROW

CONGRESS DANCES

FEATURING:

LILIAN HARVEY—CONRAD VEIDT
HENRY GARAT

A DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE SET TO CAPTIVATING MUSIC WITH A BACK GROUND OF UNSURPASSED SPECTACLE!

A PRODUCTION WHICH MARKS THE RETURN OF MUSIC, NOT AS A MERE STORY ACCOMPANIMENT, OR ILLUSTRATED OPERA, OR SONG-SANDWICH, BUT AS A DEFINITE AND INTEGRAL PART OF PICTORIAL MOVEMENT.

IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN LONDON AT 3 THEATRES!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN PARIS AT 3 THEATRES!!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN BERLIN AT 51 THEATRES!!!

BOOKING IS NOW GOING ON AT S. ROSE & CO., and at the THEATRE.

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S GREAT ACTION THRILLER!

With The Famous Cowboy Actor

TOM MIX and TONY in The RIDER OF DEATH VALLEY

BREAK NECK RESCUES!
SENSATIONAL HORSEMANSHIP!
REAL "MIX" ACTION!
TERRIFIC DANGERS!

Also SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY "BLESS THE LADIES"

Greta Garbo Shy

That she cannot move anywhere without being followed by the "watching eyes" of the crowd is said to be preying upon the nerves of Greta Garbo in her homeland.

Miss Garbo has become very shy and only comes to Stockholm occasionally from her island home. She was seen lunching at a leading hotel at Stockholm but after taking her place at the table with some friends, she began to notice that eyes from every corner of the room were focussed upon her. Enduring the unwelcome stares for some minutes, she eventually left the room with her friends.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932

INDIA WON'T HAVE IT

The report of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa, justifies all the fears and suspicions roused by the earlier cabled reports of the Agreement between India and Britain. It marks a nearly complete surrender of India's commercial interests to the British traders and politicians who by their domination in Indian politics have exacted from this country what they failed to get from the free Dominions. Those traders and politicians have good reason to congratulate the Indian Government on the way they packed the Indian delegation, kept the accredited business leaders of the country out of it, got from it an extremely accommodating Agreement and an elaborate defence of it for publicity propaganda, and indeed the way they managed the whole affair. The Agreement is a deal over which British traders and politicians may well rejoice.

THE APOLOGIA.

The authors of the report know what they have done, and how their co-operative effort will be viewed by the Indian public. They are not at all enthusiastic about the Agreement. They rather seem to plead apologetically that they have done the best—as they think it—of a bad job. "The Agreement", they say, "is advantageous to India not in the sense that what she gains is greater than what she gives, but in the sense that what she has gained are solid and substantial advantages and what she has given can be given without detriment to any national interest." There is in this remark some unconscious self-contradiction common among those who attempt to defend a hopelessly weak case. After admitting that the gains from the agreement are not more than the losses, how can the authors of the report claim in the same breath that the gains are solid while the losses are negligible?

DEFEATIST MENTALITY.

At another place the report says with commendable candour that "it was no longer a question of what India stood to gain from the adoption of a scheme of trade preference throughout the Empire, but what she had to lose" by staying out of them. That remark is only another way of saying that, bad as things are now they would have been worse but for the Agreement or that the Indian delegation have only accepted a lesser evil to ward off a greater one. Such an attitude reveals the defeatist mentality of the delegation; and the British delegation no doubt fully exploited that mentality by threatening to levy duties on imports from India unless Briain were given preference in this country. The Indian delegation yielded to these idle threats and made substantial concessions to Britain in return for either unnecessary or trivial concessions for certain Indian exports.

IDLE THREATS.

The threats were idle because it would not have paid Britain to tax Indian exports to her, which are largely other foodstuffs or raw materials necessary for her industries, or goods in the production of which India has a virtual monopoly. A tax on Indian tea would mean a tax on the British consumers, including the poorest, and on the British tea planters in India. A tax on jute would also be a tax on the British and would not threaten the Indian industry as India has a monopoly in this respect. The same may be said of Indian hides and skins, for though India has no monopoly with regard to these articles, her position in the world market is unassailable and cannot be weakened by a tax in Britain. Some other exports for which India gets a preference in Britain are minor ones and these concessions are too trivial for the heavy price paid for them. But so overawed were the Indian delegation by the British threats that they chose to forget that, India being still the largest customer of British manufactured goods, Britain would think ten times before levying taxes on Indian exports.

HEAVY PRICE TO PAY.

While our gains are trivial, the price that we have to pay for them is heavy. Preference to Britain means discrimination against other countries who taken together buy from us far more than Britain does, and that discrimination may in various ways prejudice our trade with them. What is worse, the Agreement strengthens Britain's economic grip on Indian markets, a grip which we are trying so hard to loosen. It is estimated by economic experts like Prof. C. N. Vakil that while India may probably get an additional market of about 13 crores in Britain under the Agreement the latter country will capture here an additional market of 33 crores.

PENALYSING 'SWADESHI'.

Nor should the fact be forgotten that preference to Britain on drugs, soaps, toilet requisites, cement and various other articles in the manufacture of which India has been striving hard to compete with other countries is a blow to these indigenous industries, a weapon put in the hands of one of our greatest competitors. Finally, preference to Britain will in most cases be in the shape of enhanced taxes on non-British goods and will thus impose heavy taxation on India. Altogether the Ottawa deal is certainly a profitable one from the British point of view but so far as India is concerned it has imposed one more economic burden on her. It is difficult to believe that any elected member of the Legislative Assembly will venture to approve of this scandalous bargain which will do grievous injury to India's basic industries. The Legislature must refuse to ratify it. The country will not tolerate the imposition of an economic halter round its neck which will impede effectively its industrial advance but is likely to lead to further aggravation of it."

APPREHENSIONS.

The mover was right in telling the Government that the public look with suspicion on the various and we must confess rather contradictory, declarations of Government on constitutional reforms. There was good reason for this suspicion and distrust. We are afraid Mr. B. S. Kamat hardly did himself and his Party any justice when he countered this argument by singing paeans of praise of Lord Irwin and the men who sat at the Round Table Conference. That was a totally irrelevant issue. We cannot accuse a deep student of politics like Mr. Kamat of ignorance of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech which reversed the policy of the White Paper, approved by the British Parliament, without even an apology and substituted a new one in its place, until hands were forced by the threat of universal non-co-operation in India but even now we do not know the mind of the Indian Liberals on this question.

DISCREDITED POLICY.

Indians can only judge of the sincerity of British politicians by results and not by mere promises. So far as the results are concerned, even Mr. Kamat must admit that nothing has been done to implement the promises and everything is in the air. However, we agree with Mr. Petit that the present situation is the result of the "utter indifference and contempt with which the British authorities treated every demand for political advance made in a constitutional manner all these decades." Even now the British Government think that a "dual policy," in which there is more repression than anything else, is enough to meet the situation, though they do not realise that it is a confession of weakness on their part to do so, as Mr. Petit put it. The question is how long they will pursue such a discredited policy and with what result.

AN EYE-OPENER.

The speeches made at the Blackpool Conference have opened the eyes of Indians to the real situation and there is very little doubt that the Government want to fob off India with Provincial Autonomy with a number of safeguards which will make a "mockery" of self-government, as Mr. Churchill frankly admits. The Tories are still in power and there is a large and influential section among them who are emphatically opposed to any real political advantage. Sir Samel Hoare by his speech at Blackpool has proved to the world that he is one of them and the Premier is more concerned with his present position than principles or promises. The many repressive measlres that are being forced through the legislatures all over India prove that the Government are determined to pursue their policy.

POLITICAL MYOPIA.

It is a pity that the Council Muslim party should have tried to maintain its reputation for political myopia and intransigeance. While one person thought that it was quite enough to have Provincial Autonomy for the present, another hazarded the amazing suggestion that even Provincial Autonomy should not be given until Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency presumably for the benefit of the Zamindars at the cost of the taxpayers. An ex-Minister true to his tradition of being in both camps at the same time thought it was better to wait and watch and say nothing in the meanwhile. The country can have no patience with these opportunists. The Government if they are wise will realise the intensity of public feeling and the resentment aroused by their policy of procrastination. Even Moderates have become suspicious and there is a general and growing resentment in the country. Mr. Petit's resolution should serve as an opportune reminder to them how strong is the volume of that resentment.

Opportune Reminder

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Mr. J. B. Petit's resolution, for the simultaneous establishment of Provincial autonomy with Central Responsibility, shows the strength of public feeling on this question. The Bombay Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is easily subject to fissiparous tendencies and reactionary influences and the fact that it should have thought it necessary to pass such a strongly worded resolution is proof positive of the urgency of the problem. The resolution found general support from all parties, except professional loyalists and communalists. It would have been better if the Government had given some indication of their views. instead of merely promising to forward the proceedings to proper quarters. Mr. Jehangir Petit is not an "extremist," but the representative of such a body as the Bombay Millowners' Association, and his words should, therefore, carry some weight with the authorities. The resolution definitely stated that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility will not only not allay unrest,

CRUEL REMINDER OF ECONOMIC SUBJECTION

Real Implication Of Ottawa Deal

(BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A DUSTER).

The long-awaited Ottawa Agreement between India and Great Britain has now been published. Unfortunately the length of the report of the Indian delegation, the Agreement itself and the various schedules have made its entire publication practically impossible by any newspaper in one issue. I have, however, had the benefit of reading through the report and my impression has been that the report is a cruel reminder of our economic subjection due to the continued political domination by Britain over India. Last week in explaining why Indian Merchants took such a prominent part in the present political struggle I pointed out that no political Swaraj was worth a day's purchase unless it conferred on India full powers to take all the necessary measures for her economic regeneration. That an agreement of the character reached at Ottawa would be absolutely beyond the pale of practical politics if India had such powers cannot be disputed by any one, whether English or Indian, who claims to be in touch with Indian public opinion.

INITIAL MISCHIEF.

The initial mischief lay, of course, in the appointment of the Indian delegates by the Government of India which, with all its loudly-proclaimed protestations cannot be expected to ignore British interests whenever they conflict with our own. The Government did not care to carry the commercial community with it while appointing the Indian personnel as it is conscious that it is not responsible to this country.

DUTY TO THEIR PATRONS.

The report of the Indian delegation is undoubtedly a signal mark of the gratitude of the signatories to the Government of India for their being chosen as the representatives of India. I would ask any unbiassed person to read chapter 2 of the report on "Imperial Preference and Reciprocal preference" and say honestly if the delegates have not shown greater anxiety to defend the British aspect of the case than the Indian side of it. It appears to me that either the Indian delegates must be very ignorant of the elementary economic facts regarding the trade, commerce and industry of Great Britain or that they felt an over-powering sense of duty to their patrons—the Government of India—to carry out their behests of not returning to India without some agreement being reached irrespective of the reaction of such agreement on the economic wellbeing of India. The thing that appears to have weighed most with the Indian delegation is the fear of His Majesty's Government withdrawing the exemption granted to imports from India until 15th of November in case a trade agreement was not reached between India and Great Britain.

JOCKEYED INTO IT.

It is inconceivable that British statesmen and the National Government in particular who have been exerting themselves continuously to increase the exports of British goods would be so foolish as to inflate the British costs of production by levying heavy import duties on raw materials and semi-finished goods which constitute the bulk of Indian imports into Great Britain. That this factor has throughout influenced British policy is made clear by what the Indian delegates themselves state "that the British delegation made it plain to us that they could not entertain" the suggestion that a duty on foreign cotton imported into United Kingdom should be levied to encourage imports of Indian raw cotton. In spite of this clear-cut admission it really passes my comprehension why the Indian delegate allowed themselves to be jockeyed into a precipitate agreement simply on the score of this mistaken fear that Indian imports would be heavily taxed by Great Britain.

If therefore this foundation on which the whole Ottawa Conference is based is proved to be unsubstantial, one can really understand the absolutely artificial nature of the necessity created for India to change her policy in regard to grant of preferences—a policy which since the days of Lord Curzon's Government has been found not to be in the best interests of India.

UNTENABLE CLAIM.

The Indian delegation try to make it appear that under their scheme India will gain more than she will lose by granting preferences as only £17 million worth of British imports will benefit against £38 million worth of Indian imports into the United Kingdom. A closer study of the two lists, however, reveals that out of £38 million of Indian exports to Great Britain which obtain preferential treatment under the scheme, £20 million are made up of tea only. The grant of 20 per cent. preference to Indian cotton manufacturers is patently trivial. Only 189,000 pounds of these goods are imported in Great Britain from India. The benefits which Great Britain will obtain are further markets for most of her manufactured cloths. It is naturally difficult to understand why the Indian delegates agreed to grant 10 per cent. preference to imports of British portland cement when it is a well-known fact that the Indian cement industry has been working at present to barely 60 per cent of its capacity.

BLOW TO INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE.

What I see particularly harmful in the arrangement reached at Ottawa is that the Indian delegates have totally forgotten the possibilities of expanding the present and fostering new industries in India hampered by the facilitation of British imports of manufactured goods into India.

In more than one place the Indian delegates have pointed out the possibility of expanding the output of agricultural products in India and they make no pretence of pointing out that it is their desire to see British markets assured for increased agricultural products in India that has influenced them in reaching the agreement with Great Britain. It is clearly viewing India's economic position with one blind eye. In agreeing to grant preferences to British manufactured products they have substantially failed to keep in mind the possibilities of industrial development in the country and if for nothing else at least for this failure their agreement should stand condemned.

There are numerous details to which I should like to refer. The most important is the proposed agreement in respect of exchange of Indian sheet bars for British galvanised sheets and I hope to discuss this to-morrow in greater detail and to try to make an estimate of the various factors which appear to have influenced this agreement.

Notes of the Day

Lessons Of Belfast Riots.

While it is easy to ask starving men to be peaceful and reasonable, it is difficult to keep them in check. The Belfast riots prove it. Northern Ireland possesses highly developed industries, which are now suffering from depression. The unemployed in Great Britain have now reached the colossal figure of 31,05,000 and the numbering is mounting up steadily in spite of so many tariffs, which are boosted by Tory papers. The unemployed in Belfast District alone are said to number over a lakh. Northern Ireland is the stronghold of Toryism, hence of Imperial Preference and protection. Women and children joined men in this orgy of rioting and destruction, and no doubt, we shall be told of Moscow influence in all this. While the whole world is suffering, starving and stagnating, stubborn politicians are busy erecting more barriers against free trade, for the benefit not of the starving and tired people, but of Capitalism. Capitalism is played out. There can be no doubt about it. Let us have a new era for a change.

Repression And Explosion.

According to news from London the Conciliation Group is doing its best to induce the Premier to intervene personally in the Indian Question and release Gandhiji so that the negotiations now going on between Hindus and Muslims may have the benefit of his wise counsel. But the Tory intransigeants are an insurmountable obstacle in the path. While the Premier perhaps refuses to make up his mind Sir Samuel has made up his long ago. The "Manchester Guardian" offers some pertinent remarks in this instance. It writes, "India's impatience of any vestige of British control has now reached the danger-point," though it is unfortunate the British politicians do not realise it. The paper proceeds to say: "Under any temporary transitional compromise it would have to be held in check by repression, and there might, any moment, occur an explosion that would shatter India's administrative and economic machinery." Fortunately, owing to the Non-Violent Creed of the Congress, the possibility of such an explosion is minimised.

"Vakil Raj."

Speaking before the Law Apprentices' Association in Madras, Mr Justice Stone said, in India they had high intelligence at the top and hopelessly illiterate masses, "and even for those at the top, there was not an outlet for their intelligence except perhaps in law." He continued that it was a "very sad and serious thing, because it shut the door to the active young man." These words coming from an English Judge have a great significance. Strong rulers in India are always apt to sneer at the Vakil Raj in India, without realising the tragedy underlying it. Most of the important avenues of employment are closed to Indians, and a spirited intelligent young man can do nothing but become a lawyer. Is there any wonder then that unemployment is so very rife among Indians, followed by starvation and miscry? But everyone cannot become a lawyer, and the problem before all patriotic Indians is how to direct the energies and intelligence of educated young men into useful channels.

Untouchability In Schools.

It is said that several village schools in Nasik district discriminate against the Depressed Class pupils and compel them to set apart from other boys and in some cases even outside the school buildings, exposed to sun and rain. We trust that the local anti-untouchability committees or in their absence the nearest bodies of that type will make immediate inquiries into the matter, publish full results of their inquiry, and also take all legitimate steps to put an end to the scandal. Discrimination in the free use of schools, wells and other such public places is far more cruel and disgraceful than discrimination in the use of public temples and it is the duty of Government and the local bodies concerned to see that they do not connive at such discrimination. No grants should be paid from public funds to schools which treat any section of the public as 'Untouchable.'

A Correction

An Andheri correspondent writes:—

A meeting was reported to have been held on the 1st instant at Andheri to consider the "Temply-entry" question for Harijanas in the Hanuman Temple a report of the meeting was published in the "Chronicle" of the 3rd instant. In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of the public of Andheri that the word 'Trustees' which was used in the said report, was through an oversight. Secondly, Mr. Kesharinath Rele was mentioned as one of the Managing Trustee of the Hanuman Temple. He is not a trustee of that temple.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS IN BRITISH PRESS

"Lowering Tariff Hindrances To Trade"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The terms of Ottawa Agreements together with schedules containing new preferences which Dominions have undertaken to grant to imports from United Kingdom in return for advantages which are being accorded to Dominion imports are fully analysed in newspapers. Comment on schedules which are now published for the first time to a large extent follows Party lines although on all side sit is recognised that full effect of these reciprocal arrangements is for the present difficult to estimate.

The "Times" says "concessions by Dominions are more substantial and cover wider range of exports than was generally anticipated. The agreements taken as a whole, constitute lowering and not raising of tariff hindrances to trade."

This view is shared by other newspapers excepting Liberal and Labour organs.

The "Manchester Guardian" which is frankly critical regrets there is absence of an indication that Dominions are prepared permanently to relax their policy of high protection against world at large.—B.O.W.

"AXE" IN GENEVA SECRETARIAT

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geneva.—Salaries of the principal officials of the League of Nations will be docked by about 20 per cent. according to the agreement reached this morning after considerable discussion by the sub-committee on the reorganisation of the Secretariat.

Secretary-General in future will receive 8,500 sterling, Deputy Secretary-General 5,100 and four under-secretaries 4,250 but the savings thus effected will be counter-balanced by the cost of additional under-secretary decided on at a recent meeting of the committee, making this number four instead of three.

Avenol (France), former assistant Secretary-General succeeds Sir Eric Drummond as Secretary-General.

A meeting of Disarmament Bureau this morning decided that the next meeting of General Disarmament Commission will be held in the week beginning November 21 so as to enable France to have her disarmament plan ready.—Reuter.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Members For Jhansi Conference Elected

A mass meeting of G.I.P. Railway workers was held at Matunga (Tiffin Shed) on Tuesday under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union Bombay Branch, to elect delegates for the forthcoming annual general meeting and conference of Jhansi. More than 500 workers were present. Sjt. D. B. Kulkarni was in the Chair.

At the outset the Chairman explained the struggle of Wadi Bunder staff which had mainly resulted in the suspension of recognition of the Union. He pointed out that the Agent's allegations against Union in the Weekly Notice were inaccurate and added that the only solution to give the fitting reply to the Agent's attitude was 100 per cent organisation.

Sjt. L. S. Tikekar was the next speaker. He explained the demands of the Wadi Bunder staff, and criticised the attitude of the Agent.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

(1) This meeting elects the following members to attend the Jhansi annual general meeting and the Conference, on behalf of the Bombay Branch, viz., 1 Mr. D. B. Kulkarni; 2 Mr. V. G. Gangal; 3 Mr. D. B. Shinde; 4 Mr. D. S. Vaidya; 5 Mr. G. H. Kale; 6 Mr. Z. R. Chaudhary; 7 Mr. L. S. Tikekar; 8 Mr. B. N. Likhite; 9 Mr. Shanker Dharma; 10 Mr. Ramchandra Janoo; 11 Mr. H. R. Chandwadkar.

(2). This meeting authorises the Secretary, Bombay Branch, to authorise such other members of the Branch to be delegates of Jhansi annual meeting and conference as can possibly attend.

(3). This meeting condemns the attitude of the Agent in suspending the recognition of the Union and calls upon all Railway servants within the limits of Bombay Branch to muster strong under the banner of Union to give a fitting reply to the Agent's attitude.

INDIAN DELEGATES SUCCUMB TO BOGEY

Ottawa Agreement Under Fire

RIGHT TO DENOUNCE IT IS ITS ONLY REDEEMING FEATURE, SAYS SHROFF

"The only redeeming feature in the Ottawa Agreement is the right given to either party to denounce the Agreement by six months' notice. I hope that public opinion will be sufficiently mobilised to make possible the denunciation of this Agreement, as soon as the new reforms are instituted." said Mr A. D. Shroff, when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the fruits of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

Continuing, he said "Even a cursory perusal of the Trade Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in conjunction with the various schedules A to H is sufficient to confirm the earlier apprehensions that any agreement reached at Ottawa in the circumstances in which India was represented could not be beneficial to this country. Whilst in absolute figures, we are given to understand that imports from the United Kingdom into India to an aggregate figure of £17,000,000 will obtain preference and exports from India into United Kingdom to the aggregate of a little over £38,000,000 will benefit by the preference granted by His Majesty's Government, one has only to scrutinise the detailed items making up this two totals to appraise truly the benefit that will accrue to India by the proposed agreement for reciprocal preferences.

"UNKINDEST CUT."

It is very significant that where important exports of India like raw cotton are concerned, the Indian delegates have succeeded in obtaining for India nothing beyond lip sympathy and mellowed assurances of co-operation on the part of the British Government in any practicable scheme that may be devised for the increasing use of Indian cotton in Lancashire. I believe the unkindest cut of all comes in the shape of the proposed agreement between England and India regarding the exchange of Indian sheet bars for the British galvanised sheets. This is quite in consonance with the policy of the Western nations to maintain their industrial supremacy by perpetuating the position of dependent countries like India as suppliers of raw materials and semi-finished goods in exchange for finished products of Western countries.

MERE BOGEY.

It appears that the whole superstructure of the Ottawa Agreement rests on the foundation of a belief which is given the force of conviction by the Indian delegates that the change in fiscal policy adopted by the National Government of Britain since last year and the threat of withdrawing the exemptions granted to Indian products till the 15th November make it imperative that India should accept the policy of Imperial preference which she has hitherto steadfastly rejected. Considering the nature of the bulk of India's imports into Great Britain and bearing in mind the anxiety of the British Government not to raise the cost of production for the British export industries, it is certain that Indian delegates have allowed themselves to be frightened out of their wits by the bogey of higher tariff walls against Indian imports which no British statesman out of Bedlam dare propose.

REDEEMING FEATURE.

The only redeeming feature I see in the Ottawa Agreement is the right given to either party to denounce the Agreement by six months' notice. That the proposed agreement will be implemented by the present weak-kneed Assembly is a foregone conclusion unless Government are courageous enough to put this Agreement to a real test by leaving it to the vote of elected members only. The mischief has been done, but it is time the public realised its full implications. Public opinion must be mobilised sufficiently at least to make possible the denunciation of this Agreement as soon as the new reforms are instituted."

TWO MORE SEATS IN MADRAS COUNCIL ?

What Muslim M. L. A. Expects From Lucknow

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Moulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib M.L.A. writes from Trichinopoly:—

The idea of bringing about communal settlement among the Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs cannot but be welcomed by every Indian having the freedom of our Motherland at heart. I feel sanguine that if genuine efforts are put forth by the leaders they will be crowned with success.

As one keenly interested in seeing compromise effected, I would have, with supreme pleasure, run up to Lucknow to participate in the preliminary meeting of the proposed conference on the 15th and 16th inst.; but having got back recently from Simla I regret my inability to take part in the conference. But I feel bound to bring to the notice of the gentlemen meeting in Lucknow the fact that so far as our Presidency is concerned we are fortunate enough not to have Hindu-Muslim question here. Even the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin problem once a burning question has lost much of its vigour now.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE RECALLED.

Fortunately for us, our relations with Brahmins and Non-Brahmins have been cordial. An all Parties conference was convened by us just a week prior to the All-Parties Convention which came off in Calcutta. It was represented by the leading Hindus of all parties including the Congress, the Justice, constitutionalists, the Liberals and the Ministerialists. The Rajah of Panagal, just a couple of days before taking illness was approached by us and he expressed his sympathy with the object of the conference and had promised to attend the conference and support the Muslim cause.

The conference was presided over by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. When our main point was explained by me making a demand of 25 per cent seats in the local Council and of the same per cent in services the representations of the constitutionalists (Justice) party whole-heartedly supported the demand. The Congress representatives signified their willingness to grant us 20 per cent but others favoured the Lucknow Pact. The majority was however in favour of 20 per cent and the understanding was that the Muslims of the N. W. F. under the communal decision of the Premier should set the same percentage in the Frontier Province. The Muslims were however denied even the percentage they are entitled to under the Lucknow Pact.

TWO MORE SEATS WANTED.

The leaders that meet at Lucknow are therefore requested to kindly see to it so that the Muslim representation may be 31 in the Madras Council and not 29 as decided by the Prime Minister. I fully trust that the non-Muslims would not grudge allowing two more seats to the Musims when they have proved so very generous in the case of the "Depressed" community as to give them 12 seats more than in the Premier's Communal Decision.

As for electorate I don't personally attach much importance to the system; but the view of the community in general is to adopt the formula proposed by our much lamented brother Moulana Mahomed Ali.—A. P.

100 MILES PER HOUR

New Motor Cycling Record

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Brookland.—A new motor-cycling record has been established by Len Archer who on a 250 C.C. New Imperial covered a lap at 100.4 miles per hour. This is the first time that such a small engined machine has reached 100 miles per hour.

BRITAIN'S HUGE BENEFIT

To Gain Over 50 Million Sterling Worth Of Imports Into Dominions

LONDON, Oct. 13.

On the basis of the latest trade returns it is estimated that Britain will benefit by preference on over fifty million sterling worth of foreign imports into Dominions under the new Ottawa Conference schedules. View of all commentators except those of Free Traders is that the schedules reveal more substantial concessions and cover a wider range of exports than was generally anticipated.

The Free Trade press bitterly assails the agreements on the ground that they seriously impede the eventual world agreements.

On the other hand, Conservative newspapers emphasise that Ottawa has lowered, not raised the tariffs. Interesting point in the agreement is the scheme to restrict importation of foreign meat into Britain in order to raise wholesale prices.

The "Times" argues that this is the only way to save the United Kingdom and the Dominion growers from ruin, and also benefit foreign growers in the Argentine and elsewhere.—Reuter's Special.

"CONGRESS IN JAIL" !

How Can It Negotiate For Peace ?

RAJEN BABU ON COMMUNAL PROBLEM

ELLORE, (By Mail).

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived in Ellore this morning from Madras.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the probability of the Congress negotiating for peace with the Government Mr. Rajendraprasad said that the Congress was in jail and it was hard to imagine how any negotiations could start from behind prison doors.

Regarding M. Shaukat Ali's efforts for communal rapprochement he said that he welcomed them and hope a solution satisfactory to all parties would be reached. Negotiations were in perfectly safe and reliable hands and he would be happy to give all possible assistance whenever required.

UNSOUGHT FOR ADVICE.

Referring to H. E. The Viceroy's telegram to Mr. Shaukat Ali he said that he was surprised at His Excellency's anxiety to remind Maulana of his obvious duty to consult his community. The Maulana asked only for facilities for communication with Mahatma which had been so abruptly and uncermoniously stopped. Instead of giving a straight answer to a straight request, His Excellency had offered advice which was unnecessary and unsought for. The Moulana was however careful even without H. E. the Viceroy's advice to summon a conference of Muslim leaders. He hoped the conference of Muslim leaders would prove helpful in solving the baffling communal problem.—A. P.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL AGAIN

Municipal Commissioner Denies Allegations

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON AMALGAMATION DRAFT

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, several questions were put to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Mr. Mohmedbhoy I. M. Rowji asked:

(1) Whether the patients at the King Edward Memorial Hospital do not get the most experienced available medical treatment as they are generally left to the care of raw Medical graduates, (2) Whether preferential treatment is given to a particular class of patients in the King Edward Memorial Hospital if they have some influence on the Doctors or on the Medical staff, and (3) Whether the teaching efficiency of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College is not at par with that of the Grant Medical College and hence the examination results of the institution are much poorer than those of the Grant Medical College.

The Municipal Commissioner replied: (1) No. In the absence of the honorary staff, a senior medical officer is always available at the hospital premises to guide the junior medical officers and in serious cases the staff concerned are requisitioned for consultation and expert treatment.

NO DISTINCTION.

(2) No. All patients are treated alike without any distinction, although some special attention is naturally paid to students of the G. S. M. College and members of the staff.

(3) No. A statement showing the results of the examinations and the percentage of students of the two institutions who have passed during the last seven years, is placed on the table. It will be seen from it that there is no justification for the suggestion that the teaching efficiency of the K. E. M. Hospital and the G. S. M. College is not on a par with that of the Grant Medical College and its allied hospitals. On the contrary, the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital are, on many occasions, far more satisfactory than those of other institutions.

FINANCIAL AID.

The Corporation then considered eight applications from various institutions for financial help for 1933-34. Among those who applied for help were also the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Dhanvantry Arogya Mandir, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Date's Charitable Dumb and Deaf Institute, and others.

On the motion of Dr. S. P. Mehta, all the applications were sent to a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

AMALGAMATION DRAFT.

The Corporation then sat as the Improvement Trust Board and further discussed the Bill to amalgamate the Bombay Municipality with the Improvement Trust.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi continuing the debate suggested that some arrangement should be arrived at with the Government with regard to finance. The Improvement Trust, he said, must be amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality but the financial arrangement with the Government was at first necessary. Referring to the question of the employees of the Improvement Trust, he said, they were engaged under the Improvement Trust Act and the day the Act was replaced, 'ipso facto' their services too would end. He, however, thought that as far as possible, the employees of the Improvement Trust, should be engaged for municipal service, if there was scope for their engagement.

Dr. J. N. Choksy suggested that the Bombay Municipality and the Government of Bombay should join hands and demand financial help from the Central Government. Regarding the appointment of the present Chief Officer as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, he said the pay of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 2,000 was too much, in view of the fact that the Deputy Municipal Commissioner received only Rs. 1,200 although he was responsible for the collection of revenue of Rs. 3 crores. He suggested that Rs. 1,200 per month was sufficient for the present.

Further discussion on this subject will be resumed on Monday.

DISCUSSION ON AWARD PROMOTES ILL-FEELING ?

Resolution In Council Withdrawn

POONA, October 13.

Communal Award came in for discussion at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Council when Rao Saheb P. Kulkarni moved a resolution recommending that opinion in India on the Communal Award be ascertained by the British Cabinet before the same was accepted as the basis for the formation of an electorate and distribution of seats in Councils.

The House was generally against the discussion of the subject which it considered improper and inappropriate and as tending to promote communal ill-feeling. On the advice of several speakers the mover withdrew the resolution.

HORSE RACING ECHO.

Dr. J. A. Collaco then moved a resolution asking Government to insist that one third of the amount offered in stakes at Bombay and Poona should be set aside for Indian-bred horses.

The Home and General Member opposing the motion gave statistics to show that for the number of Indian-bred horses racing the prize money was adequate. He showed that there were 146 races all over India for 170 Indian-bred horses. If the resolution were accepted then these 170 horses would receive 4-1/2 lakhs all of which he thought would probably be a gift to one particular stud. He urged that under the circumstances the resolution should be withdrawn and the Mover agreed to it.—A.P.

CALCUTTA BAN ON OFFENSIVE WEAPONS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

To-day's Calcutta Gazette publishes Police Commissioner's notification prohibiting persons from carrying dagger, sword, spear Bludgeon, Lathi, Gun or other offensive weapon in a public place in the town or suburbs between November 1st, 1932 and October 31st, 1933.

The prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under the Arms Act and holders of permits from the Police Commissioner.—A.P.

The Ellore Municipality presented on Thursday morning a civic address to Sir Radhakrishnan and conferred on him free citizenship.—A.P.

Ragini Devi In Belgaum

BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

Shri Ragini Devi, the well-known American lady who is an exponent of the Hindu mode of singing and dancing, is now on a visit to Belgaum. She gave a public performance here last night which attracted a full house. She also lectured on the "Eastern and Western dancing" last evening.

Municipal Officer In Bribery Charge

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

A charge under Section 161 I.P.C. (bribery) has been framed against Qazi Abdul Latif, office Superintendent, Lahore Municipality, by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The prosecution story is that the accused was caught red-handed while taking a bribe of Rs. 50 from a gardener of the Borstal Jail.—A. P.

RESERVATION FOR ALLIED CASTES

Deputation Waits On Governor

(From A Correspondent).

A deputation of the Allied Castes consisting of three M.L.C.s Messrs. Surve, Wadke and Patil and six others. Messrs Bagde, Ghile, Kute, Nagpure, Borawke and Naik of Bhandari, Kasar, Agri, Shimpi, Gavli, Vanjari, Koshti, Mali and Kumbhar castes respectively waited on the Governor at Ganeshkhind on the 10th instant.

The deputation gave a brief historical survey of the working of the Reforms Act since 1920 up to date on the interests of the Allied Castes, and urged the need of reserving for them exclusively seven seats given to them and the Marathas jointly under the Prime Minister's communal award. They further pointed out that the seven seats reserved under the award were altogether inadequate and failed to secure representation to the non-Brahmins commensurate with their need, and consequently that number should at least be doubled. They also pressed that a representative from the Allied Castes be recommended for nomination on the third Round Table Conference.

The Governor expressed his pleasure in meeting the deputation and hearing their case. He was however not sanguine that the Allied Castes could get a representative on the third R. T. C. as the number of representatives for the Conference was expected to be considerably reduced. In the end, H. E. advised the deputation that if the Allied Castes did not succeed in getting a representative on the R. T. C. they should put up their case through some member of the R. T. C.

SHIRODA TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

Harijans Participate In "Bhajan"

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail.)

Members of the depressed classes were admitted to the Mawooli temple at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District recently for a "Bhajan" function. The function was attended by all castes and classes of people. This was the first occasion when the depressed classes have been admitted to the sanctum of the temple.—A. P.

A worker of the Balbharat Sabha, Lahore was sentenced today to four months rigorous imprisonment by Nawabzada Fatehullakhan, Magistrate, for the distribution of Congress bulletins.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, on relief by Mr. J. P. Brander, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr H. Montgomery.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave.

Mr. H. M. Willis, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave.

Dr. W. Burns, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, on return from leave, to act as Director of Agriculture vice Mr. T. F. Main.

Mr. W. Grieve, I.E.S., is granted leave out of India on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for five months with effect from the 2nd December 1932 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. G. B. Jathar I.E.S., Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona, and Officiating Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, is granted leave up to the 7th June 1933.

Mr. F. G. D'Souza, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin), B.M.S., to officiate as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

On return from leave, Mr. C. R. Desai, B.E., Officiating Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Northern Circle to Sind;

On the arrival of Mr. Desai in Sind, Khan Saheb F. J. Kanga, L.C.E., B.S.E. Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Sind to the Northern Circle.

Mr. G. R. G. Shipp, on relief by Mr. Kirkwood, to be Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Maurypur, and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Salt and Excise Sind.

Mr. Jhamumal Hotchand Gursahani to be Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Lower Sind, vice Mr. Mohamed Ismail Kakezai transferred.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail Kakezai to be Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Upper Sind, vice Mr. H. G. Miles reverting.

Case Against Police Constable

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

On the allegation that he failed to pay into the treasury the amount of fine recovered by him from a person sentenced to pay it under the Abkari Act, and appropriated the amount to his own use, a police constable of Malwan has been suspended from service.

A case charging him with criminal breach of trust under Section 409, 466 and 109 I.P.C. has been filed against him in the court of the First Class Magistrate of Malwan.—A. P.

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Squibb's Ague Specific kills the germs of infection without destroying the living cells of the body and consequently never produces the dangerous symptoms of anaemia that so often result from the indiscriminate use of quinine.

In no way at all it disturbs the digestion, as other so called specifics do and it is therefore freely prescribed in pernicious types of Malaria which entail a longer treatment. It is besides helpful in correcting biliousness common in certain fevers as it certainly stimulates the action of the liver.

One or two doses are generally sufficient to turn the tide of the rising fever and the next dose is sure to render the temperature normal. In spite of its rapid action Squibb's Ague Specific is never known to affect the heart whose action is rather sustained and even improved by the presence of cardiotonics in it

What you read below is practically a matter of daily occurrence.

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THE OTTAWA DEAL

PROPOSED AGREEMENT IN RESPECT OF EXCHANGE OF INDIAN SHEET BARS FOR BRITISH GALVANISED SHEETS

The following is the concluding portion of chapter IV of the Agreement, relating to Indian Iron and Steel industries:—

77. The imports of galvanised sheet into India for the last eleven years are shown in Table V. It will be seen that up to the time of the Tariff Board's enquiry in 1926 the imports from countries other than the United Kingdom were negligible, and consequently when the Board considered the rate of duty that should be imposed they took into account only the competition of British sheet. The rate of duty fixed in the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, was Rs. 30 a ton, and this rate of duty was applicable uniformly, irrespective of the country of origin. Two years after the passing of the Act galvanised sheet began to be imported from Belgium on an appreciable scale, and these imports steadily increased, accompanied by a continuous reduction in the price, with the result that at the end of 1930 an additional duty amounting to Rs. 37 a ton was imposed by the Government of India under Section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, after an enquiry by the Tariff Board. This duty still remains in force and is applicable to all galvanised sheet whatever the country of origin.

TABLE V.

Imports of galvanised sheet into India from 1921-22 to 1931-32.

(000 tons).

IMPORTS FROM

Year	United Kindom.	Belgium.	Other countries	Total.
1921-22	83	—	5	88
1922-23	114	—	8	122
1923-24	159	—	6	165
1924-25	205	1	3	209
1925-26	272	2	9	283
1926-27	249	10	16	275
1927-28	298	22	12	332
1928-29	286	32	8	326
1929-30	200	51	7	258
1930-31	90	48	9	147
1931-32	55	27	2	84

78. The importance of the trade in galvanised sheet to the British Iron and Steel Industry may be gauged from the fact that in 1927-28 the value of galvanised sheet accounted for half the value of the total imports of British steel into India, and even in 1931-32 it was still 30 per cent. of the value, but between these two years the value of the imports of British galvanised sheet had fallen from Rs. 7.2 crores to Rs. 1.03 crores. It will be evident from these figures how gravely the new competition from Belgium had affected the British industry, more especially because it became intense at a time when demand was declining and prices were falling. Here, if anywhere, measures calculated to bring relief—provided always they were consistent with the interests of India were most likely to be of value. But conversely, of all the rolled steel products on which protective duties have been imposed galvanised sheet is the one where it is easiest to make concessions without detriment to the interests of the Indian industry. When allowance is made for what is sold as black sheet, the present capacity of the Jamshedpur Works is about 45,000 tons of galvanised sheet a year. The Tata Iron and Steel Company have in hand a scheme for the erection of additional equipment which will be carried out in two stages. The first stage will increase their output to 65,000 tons a year, and should come into operation in the middle of the year 1933-34, with a consequent increase in output of 10,000 tons in that year. The second stage will not affect the output for another year at least, but will eventually increase it to 92,000 tons. The present output is only 12 per cent of the consumption in 1927-28 (the record year) and 40 per cent of the very much reduced consumption in 1931-32. Any marked improvement in trade would be likely to raise the demand to at least 180,000 tons a year, and in that case, even when the new equipment at Jamshedpur is in full operation, half the consumption would still have to be met from outside India.

79. The duty on galvanised sheet imposed by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927 was Rs. 30 a ton; the additional duty of Rs. 37 a ton imposed by Notification in December 1930 raised it to Rs. 67 a ton, and the surcharge imposed by the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, raised it once more to Rs. 83/12/0 a ton. Since the end of 1930 the price of galvanised sheet (as shown in the trade papers) has fallen by £2/12/6 a ton from £11/12/6 to £9 a ton, and the surcharge has not been sufficient to compensate for this further fall in price. In effect, therefore, Rs. 83/12 must be regarded as the duty which gives adequate protection to the Indian industry against competition from Continental sheet. It appeared to us that the two rates of duty (1) Rs. 30 a ton, the basic duty fixed on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1927, and (2) Rs. 83/12 a ton, the existing duty, must be accepted as the limits which must not be transgressed in any adjustment of duties which might be made. But it also appeared to us that, within these limits, it should be possible so to fix the rates of duty as to meet the reasonable requirements of both the British and the Indian industries.

80. The scheme which will be embodied in a Supplementary Agreement (the Supplementary Agreement is embodied in an exchange of letters which are printed as an Annexure to the Report) between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India provides that upto the 31st March 1934 (when the duties fixed after the statutory enquiry by the Tariff Board will become operative), the duties on galvanised sheet shall be as follows:—

(1) Sheet made in the United Kingdom from India sheet bar ..... Rs. 30 a ton

(2) Sheet made in the United Kingdom from other sheet bar ..... Rs. 53 a ton

(3) Sheet not made in the United Kingdom ..... Rs. 83-12 a ton

The basis figures underlying this scheme are as follows: The bed rock price of Belgian galvanised sheet is assumed to be £8/10 a ton f.o.b. Antwerp as against £8/12/6 a ton, the lowest price actually quoted according to our information. The necessary additions on account of sea freight, landing charges and duty increase this sum to Rs. 215 a ton duty paid at an Indian port. The price assumed for galvanised sheet made in the United Kingdom from sheet bar, other than Indian sheet bar, is £10/10 a ton f.o.b. We are satisfied that this is the lowest price which will give the British sheet manufacturer a reasonable return, for when all costs have been met the sum left to cover depreciation and profit is only 12s. 6d. a ton. With the additions necessary for freight, landing charges and duty, this figure also means a duty paid price of Rs. 215 a ton in India, the freight from a United Kingdom port being taken as on the average 5s. a ton above the freight from Antwerp. The difference of Rs. 30/12 a ton between the duty on British sheet not made from Indian bar and sheet made elsewhere, is the difference between the lowest price which the Continental manufacturer has yet quoted and the lowest price which the British manufacturer can reasonably accept. The object of this difference in the duties is to enable the British manufacturer to obtain a price which does not involve an actual loss. It remains to consider the further difference of Rs. 23 a ton between the duty proposed on sheet bar made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar and on sheet made from other bar.

81. If the special arrangements connected with the duties on galvanised sheet were to be acceptable to India, it was indispensable that they should furnish reasonable security that any increase in the sale of British galvanised sheet in India should be accompanied by an equivalent increase in the sales of Indian sheet bar in the United Kingdom. If the duties were so adjusted that the British manufacturer had no inducement to use Indian sheet bar when making sheet for the Indian market, it would fail to achieve one of its primary objects, namely, the securing of a fresh outlet for Indian steel. It was impossible to obtain the necessary assurance on this point at Ottawa, and it was on this account that the final settlement had to be postponed until further discussions had taken place in London between the representatives of the British industry and of the Indian industry. As a result of these discussions we have received assurances that the representatives of both industries are satisfied that, with a difference of Rs. 23 a ton between the duty on sheet made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar, and sheet made from other bar, it will be possible to do business at prices satisfactory to both industries so that the extended use of Indian sheet bar is assured. That being so we are satisfied that the scheme is one which we can recommend for adoption by the Indian Government and Legislature.

82. In the scheme which has been outlined there are three dangers against which provision must be made if the scheme is to work successfully. These are:—

(1) Price cutting by Continental manufacturers below the c.i.f. price of Rs. 128/4/0* a ton which we have taken as basic.

(2) Price cutting by British manufacturers below the c.i.f. price of Rs. 159* a ton which has been assumed as reasonable.

(3) A combination between the British and Indian manufacturers to raise the duty-paid price above Rs. 215 a ton at a port in India.

83. To meet the first of these dangers, the Government of India must have power to impose an additional duty on foreign sheet should the need arise. When conditions are as disturbed as they are in the world to-day, it is impossible to be certain when a level of prices has been reached at which further price cutting becomes impossible. It is indeed an indispensable element in the scheme, as agreed between the British Delegation and ourselves, not only that the Government of India should possess the power, but that it should be promptly and effectively exercised. The experience of the last two or three years has shown that the price cutting take place not by large sums but by successive instalments of about 2s 6d. a ton at a time. The reduction is so small that it is difficult to make out a case for an additional duty, but the cumulative effect of a succession of such reductions is not small. Meanwhile, pending the imposition of an additional duty, the British sheet manufacturer would have the choice of two alternatives. He could maintain his price, and in that case he would probably lose the greater part of the business or he could follow the Continental price downwards, as he has been compelled to do in the past, and in that case he would create evidence against himself that an additional duty was needed, not only on Continental sheet but also on British sheet. It is for this reason that we regard it as indispensable that, as soon as the Government of India are satisfied that the price has been cut, the additional duty should be imposed promptly without the delay inevitably occasioned by a Tariff Board enquiry. The amount of the additional duty need not be limited to the amount of the price reduction, but should be of such an amount as to make clear the intention of the Government of India to make the agreement effective. The circumstances of the case are entirely special, and some of the considerations which might ordinarily be relevant do not apply.

84. The other two dangers to which we have referred are not in our view probable contingencies, but it is desirable that the interests both of the Indian sheet maker and of the Indian consumer should be safeguarded. The protection intended to be given to the former would be impaired by price cutting from any quarter, and the interests of the latter would be prejudiced by any combination to raise prices unnecessarily. Circumstances might arise which necessitated some increase in price, e.g., a rise in the price of spelter or in the cost of sea freight, but the Government of India should have it in their power to check any price increase for which adequate justification does not exist. This point will be met if the Government of India take power to reduce by notification the duty on sheet not made in the United Kingdom as well as to increase it by imposing an additional duty. The other point will be safeguarded if power is also taken to impose an additional duty on British sheet in the event of price cutting. Special arrangements will clearly be necessary in order that the course of prices may be kept under constant observation.

85. The Supplementary Agreement regarding Iron and Steel will remain in force until the end of March 1934, when the duties on galvanised sheet will be replaced by such duties as may be fixed after enquiry by the Tariff Board. We recognise that the scheme embodied in the Agreement contains novel features which might make smooth working difficult if it were intended that the duties should remain in force for any long period, but we believe that for the comparatively short period indicated above, there is no reason why it should not be worked successfully. Special arrangements, however, will be necessary for the certification of the sheet to be made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar. We are not directly concerned with the agreements into which the manufacturers in both countries may enter under the operation of the duties, but we understand it is probable that arrangements will be made by which the sheet bar exported from India will remain the property of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and the sheet made from such bar will be reconsigned to India for disposal by them. If this should occur the working of the system will be greatly simplified.

86. We have no doubt that the Supplementary Agreement about Iron and Steel is to the advantage of both countries. On the British side the sheet manufacturer is enabled to sell his sheet in the Indian market on much more favourable terms and at a price which gives him a reasonable return. Unless this could be arranged agreement was impossible. On the India side we have always explained the extreme importance of the continuance of free entry into the United Kingdom for Indian iron and steel and of the new outlet for Indian steel which is created by the lower duty on sheet made from Indian sheet bar. Nor is the protection afforded to the Indian industry in any way impaired by the lower duty on British sheet, for the Government of India will retain full power to impose additional duties should the need arise. But the agreement is of equal importance for another reason. In every steel-producing country in the world the capacity of the steel plants is far in excess of the present demand and it is this which has brought about the present cut-throat prices. If we had been unable to reach agreement the almost inevitable result must have been the erection of new iron and steel furnaces in the United Kingdom and the accelerated establishment of additional galvanised sheet plant in India, thereby aggravating the conditions from which the world is suffering. We believe that much could be done through the method of industrial co-operation to alleviate these conditions rather than to make them worse, and we are glad that it has proved possible to give a concrete example of what can be accomplished in the special arrangement which we have described in this chapter.

"THROWING APPLE OF DISCORD"

Haji A. Haroon On Lucknow Conference

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"I am leaving to-day for Bihar and Orissa for private business affairs. I will have to pass through Lucknow, where I shall try to meet some friends at the railway station, and if they advise me—and if I think that it would be advisable and that my presence would create goodwill among Muslims and preserve their solidarity—then I will break my journey.

I am still of opinion that if the Congress itself or the Mahasabha leaders were to show any willingness to talk to Muslims, I am and will be one of those who will work for such representative meetings. But this thing, I will say, that if the present Lucknow Conference is not postponed it will throw an apple of discord among Muslims, create more parties, and what is more, taboo once for all any future possibility of negotiation between the communities, and consequently Indians cannot put a unanimous demand before the Third Round Table Conference, for which the whole responsibility will lie on the shoulders of those who are very enthusiastic about the Lucknow Conference."—A.P.

AIRMAN HOAX APPEAL LOST

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee, at the High Court, dismissed the appeal filed by Homi Vakil, alias Minoo Bhamalia, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for cheating the family of the missing Parsi airman, Dadi P. Jijibhoy.

The accused went to the airman's family on June 7, and told them that he had traced the missing man in a jungle nearby. Relying on his misrepresentation, some persons of the family and other friends undertook in vain search and returned disappointed. For this he was sentenced as above.

EX-DEWAN'S LETTER

Representation Of Depressed Classes

Sir Albion Banerji, ex-Dewan of Mysore, wrote in mail week in "The Times":—

The most recent development in Indian politics, due to Mr. Gandhi's threat to fast to death if the British Government do not modify their decision given in the Prime Minister's Communal Award in so far as it affects the Depressed Classes, must be extremely bewildering, not only to those who are well versed in the Indian question at the present time, but also to many others outside India both in England and abroad who are carefully and sympathetically watching the progress of events in connection with the final settlement of the Indian problem.

To us Indians resding in this country it is difficult to understand the motive underlying Mr. Gandhi's latest move which is now receiving such wide publicity all over the world.

The Prime Minister's Award appears to me to be a very statesmanlike solution of this difficult problem. He has explained clearly to Mr. Gandhi that his Majesty's Government deliberately decided against the creation of a Communal Electorates for the Depressed Classes and included all Depressed Class voters in the general constituencies. It is obvious that the present social laws among caste Hindus will place the Depressed Classes for many years to come at a disadvantage, and the Prime Minister's Award only meets this point in their favour in a manner to which no right-thinking Hindu, be he orthodox or reformer, can take legitimate exception.

VIVISECTION.

If Mr. Gandhi has staked his "all for their sake" he should have been the very first to welcome such a proposal. His threat is based on his desire to secure for the Depressed Classes joint elctorates, without which he thinks there is danger of a general disruption of the Hindu society. It might, on the other hand, be suggested with great force that to leave the Depressed Classes unprotected and at the mercy of the joint electorates will "vivisect and disrupt Hinduism"—to quote Mr. Gandhi's own words. As an Indian who was connected during his young days with the great work of uplifting the Depressed Classes, begun by his father in the early seventies in Bengal, and also as an administrative officer in many districts of Southern India and the States of Mysore and Cochin, where the condition of the Depressed Classes is particularly deplorable, I make bold to state that the only satisfactory arrangemene for the representation of the Depressed Classes in the new Constitution, which will be to the ultimate benefit of the great Hindu society and conserve rather than disrupt Hinduism, is the one conceived in the Prime Minister's Award. In fact, Mr. MacDonald is more than correct when he stated in his telegram to Mr. Gandhi that the scheme will maintain the unity of Hinduism.

"MARVELLOUS WORK."

I have often been asked by my friends in this country what constructive work is being carried out by high-caste Hindus for the social amelioration of the Depressed Classes: Mr. Gandhi no doubt refers to "marvellous work of Hindu reformers who have dedicated themselves to the uplift of their depressed brethren in every walk of life." But is there a single high-caste Hindu of note who has an important position in the political life of the country among the present generation and who has made this his life's work? Is it not a fact that there has been bitter opposition from the bulk of the Hindu community to any attempts towards progress in the moral and material conditions of these people? It is well-known that the early reformers, including my father, were bitterly persecuted, and the Brahmo Samaj movement from which these reformers for the most part came, has now no following or support among the educated classes. To be frank, neither the structure of the Hindu society nor its unity can be maintained in its old form in this twentieth century. If it has withstood every reform from within during the past 100 years since Ram Mohan Roy first attempted to modernize its concepts and its precepts, it has to face in the near future a social revolution from the masses, among whom there are no fewer than 70,000,000 who constitute the Depressed Classes to-day.

If we Indians are really in earnest about the new reforms we should not hesitate to persuade Mr. Gandhi to abandon his unreasonable attitude which the world will regard as a desperate attempt to capture the Hindu sentiment of solidarity in its most bigoted form—a sentiment that will be a real stumbling-block to the growth of a true national spirit in India and to the development of a United India as a Federation of self-governing States.

PREFERENCE FOR INDIAN TEXTILES

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN INDIA, MALAYA AND CEYLON

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Under the Ottawa agreements Ceylon will be invited to adopt the principle of preference in respect of a number of Indian products of which cotton piece-goods are the most important.

The Government of British Malaya will be invited to give India preference, in return for which India will grant preferences to certain colonial products.—Reuter.

A VISITOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Speakeasies, Oratory, And The Radio

The good nature of the American has not failed in the depression. Most visitors to the United States have noted how in ordinary things the American will cheerfully put up with many delays and conditions that would rouse the Englishman to wrath. These run from the genial acceptance of corruption in municipal government and slow service in restaurants and hotels, where the scale of the house is often beyond the capacity of the service, to the general scarcity of public lavatories. The political contentions are filled with incongruous ritual and traditions that override their business and rob them of dignity and effectiveness despite the remarkable development of mechanical devices such as floor telephones and amplifiers that allow the delegates to speak and he heard all over the hall and to conduct a discussion with the chairman. Then there is the deadly seriousness with which the proceedings of each day are opened, contrasted with the parades round the hall with the marchers singing "Sweet Adeline" or "The old grey mare ain't what she used to be" and such like songs for over an hour, not out of enthusiasm for a candidate but just to show that they can make as long a parade as the next fellow. It is just a custom that has grown up without anyone wanting it, and the good nature of the Americans, not wanting to spoil the boys of their fun, will probably let it go on until it stops of itself.

TEAR GAS.

The Bonus Army, or rather the bit of it that I saw within a mile of the Capitol in their little huts that Mr. Hoover has now dispersed with bayonets and tear gas, seemed to be on the best terms with the police and the people of Washington. These huts, made of pieces of corrugated iron and bill boards and paste-board and the like, on the vacant lot reminded one of Bairnsfather's drawings of Old Bill and his mates on No Man's Land on the war front and some of the United States ex-servicemen sitting on broken chairs or castaway divans, writing on broken-down tables, with a great appearance of organisation, were rather like Bairnsfather's veterans of the war. It seems hard that they have been so violently chased away. They reminded Congress and the Washington officials, who are the only employees who have not had their salaries seriously cut, of the troubles in the world outside.

All the hotels were complaining, but part of their plaint was that their clients were dining and lunching in the fashionable speakeasies. Few of the hotels will risk the big capital loss involved if the enforcement officers shut them down. Even the most fashionable speakeasies have comparatively small capital expenditure, and if padlocked their proprietors simply start a new house. The strange thing to the visitor was that these speakeasies were used by people of the most respectable established class, people who in London would never dream of going to a night club, as well as by the fast and frivolous set that make up the London night club population. One fashionable house had a large circular bar in the centre and the latest French flat mirrors and metal-and-glass furniture. At such places could be seen the incredible people that Mr. Peter Arno draws in his cartoons. The most "exclusive", however, were small, homely speakeasies run by a family. Italian or German or Swiss, with the kitchen as the centre and music provided by the family. Then there were the clubs, high up in penthouses on the tops of skyscrapers, and country clubs where no drink could be bought though members kept it in their lockers. Good beer was the hardest drink to get, even in Chicago.

PROHIBITION ISSUE.

Some of the speakeasies near the hall in Chicago where the Republican and Democratic Conventions were held had installed radio sets so that delegates and other specially interested parties would be kept informed of progress in the conventions while they lingered over their refreshment. But I was told that, although the "beer flowed like water" in these places, that was exactly what was wrong with it. The decision of the Republicans for the resubmission of the Prohibition issue to the country and the decision of the Democrats to demand immediate repeal open a new phase in the whole question that must increase the difficulties of enforcement and dispirit the executive charged with that duty.

Some impressions of political speaking in America may be added. One writes from a small experience, but the Democratic Presidential Convention at Chicago must be fairly typical of speechmaking in the country. Apart from a short speech of ferocious raillery directed against an opponent by Mr. Al Smith, which recalled Mr. Lloyd George's broad effects in that line, and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt's considered, well-phrased speech, the oratory struck me as curiously leaden and not well delivered, writes J. B. in the "Manchester Guardian." Two explanations for this were advanced. One was that most of the speeches had been composed some time before and in many cases were in cold storage in the local newspaper offices awaiting delivery; another was that the speaker was not really addressing the great, pulsating hall of delegates and enthusiasts, but the radio audience outside. There seemed hardly any effort by the speakers to react to their audience and to press on their argument when they saw it was telling—to become one with the audience as a triumphant speaker does at a party meeting in this country. One remembered how often Mr. Lloyd George, or the late Lord Balfour or Mr. Churchill had led their audience, so to speak, up the garden and left them at the end of the speech where they never expected to be. There was nothing of that in these American meetings. A note of oratory that was completely left out was the note of persuasion which is so powerful because it seems to strip an oration of its egoism, and to suggest a man speaking to his equals. The notes of the Convention speeches seemed to me to be announcing and denouncing. The Lincoln method of story-telling was only used once, and then by an orator from the South, who got no reaction from the audience to his two appropriate tales except a patient hearing. Perhaps the radio audience liked them. The radio audience seemed constantly in the minds of the speakers, and an interesting technique in the use of the radio is developing. One instance of this was seen when a speaker who had been booed by the audience said: "I want you people who are listening to me on the radio to know that these boos don't come from the delegates, but from some people in one of the galleries!" He got his point in, but his audience, too, were well up in radio technique. Thef booed him thoroughly and continuously for several minutes, so that listeners-in could be quite convinced that it was not some people in the galleries but the majority in the hall, and at the same time indicated to the speaker that if he were to be allowed to proceed he must not appeal again to the radio public.

Finally, a visitor must record that the hospitality and kindness of Americans to their visitors are more wonderful than ever. Whatever the American may give up himself in the depression, he never seems to give up his hospitality.

"WANTED AN INDIAN GRIMMET"

M. C. C. Players Pay Tribute To Indian Team

AUSTRALIAN XI FOR INDIA?

COLOMBO. (By Mail).

Now that cricket is so firmly established in India the authorities should ahead and arrange a moreambitious international programme for the future.

The time is ripe for an Australian Cricket Team to visit India.

This opinion was expressed by Mr. M. P. F. ("Plum") Warner, joint manager of the M. C. C. Australian team, which arrived at Colombo in the Orient liner "Orontes" 'en route' to Australia.

Mr. Warner also hopes that some of the present team will play one or two matches in India next year.

The M.C.C. players are fit, cheerful and supremely confident of re-capturing the "Ashes" from Australia.

The party comprises fifteen players and the joint managers, Mr Warner and Mr. R.C.N. Palairet. They have been joined her by the Nawab of Patandi, whose batting is expected to be of great value to the side.

Not the least interesting member of the party is "Fergie" (Ferguson), the Australian, who has trotted round the world with many teams as baggage-master and scorer. "Fergie" is the "Admirable Crichton" of the team; he has never lost a bag and he has made an absolute art of scoring.

DULEEP SINHJI.

Quite a gloom was cast over the "Orontes" by the illness of Duleepsinhji adn Tate. The absence of the former will make a gap in the batting not easily filled. He was expected to treat Grimmet on his merits.

The voyage to Colombo was uneventful. Those of the players, who had never been to sea before had little to complain. The seas were calm practically all the way.

GLIMPSE OF CEYLON.

All the cricketers excelled at deck games, Jardine, Brown, Omes and Sutcliffe being particularly keen players, but really intensive training will start when the "Orontes" leaves Colombo.

The team are delighted at reaching Colombo, and those players who are making their first trip to Australia were on deck early in the morning to catch the first glimpse of Ceylon. Mr. "Plum" Warner was especially pleased to see Ceylon again. He recalled his last day at Colombo 21 years ago. "It is a great pleasure to be back again after all these years," he said. "There are no more enthusiastic cricketers in the world than in Ceylon and India and the charm of their hospitality is proverbial. I wish I was young enough to play myself to-day!"

INDIAN GRIMMETT.

Mr. Warner was full of praise for the All-India team who visited England this summer—an opinion shared by all members of the team. "To put it simply," he said, "they went down well. They played good, keen cricket and won the unanimous approval of all England, especially during the Test Match. Naidu and Amar Singh would adorn any eleven in the world. The Indians' bearing on the field and in the pavilion won golden opinions from everyone who came into contact with them. They were really fine fellows and their cricket was a revelation to many Englishmen. Had Duleepsinhji and Pataudi been on the side, it could have challenged the might of any cricketing country. The experience gained by the all-India team in England and the lessons learnt should be invaluable. I should like to see, however, a really first class slow bowler discovered in India to strengthen the attack. An Indian Grimmet, for instance, would be an immense asset.

Mr. Warner had but one criticism of the all-India tour. In his opinion the programme in a hot English summer was far too long. The Indians were a tired team by the end of the tour.

Other members of the M.C.C. team also expressed enthusiasm regarding the Indians.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

"They played fine sportsmanlike cricket," said Herbert Sutcliffe "and their tour should do much to help the friendship between England and India."

"A really good side," declared Hammond. "I was particularly impressed by Naidu and Amar Singh."

Duckworth and Ames, the two M.C.C. wicket-keepers were full of praise of the splendid keeping of Navle.

JARDINE'S LETTER.

As for the England captain, D. R. Jardine, his opinion of the all-Indian is contained in a letter he has written on the "Orontes" to the Maharajah of Porbundar:—

"I cannot pretend to be an unprejudiced critic, since I was born in India myself and have spent some of the happiest days of my life there." says Jardine. "It seemed fitting to me that your team's best performance should have been in the Test Match—a happy augury for the future. Yet, I think you will agree with me that it would probably not have been in the best interests of Indian cricket for India to have won at the first attempt. As it is you have done more than enough to cover yourselves with cricketing honours and glory.

"Few people realise the strain and hard work involved in a whole summer's cricket in England. Your team came through the ordeal triumphantly and have left behind them nothing but pleasant memories of a happy family of most excellent fellows and chivalrous opponents."

MASCOTS IN CABIN.

The M.C.C. team has two mascots which repose in Mr. Warner's cabin. The first is a litttle red bucket inscribed "The Ashes. To be returned—intact." It was given to the team by two London girls at St. Pancras Station on the day they left.

The second mascot is a tattered old flag, which was presented to Mr. Warner when he captained the team which won the 'Ashes' from Australia in 1903-4.

It was then flown from the yard arm of the first Orient liner "Orontes" and (if the wind is not too strong) it will fly from the Yard-arm of the present "Orontes" when it enters Freemantle with the 1932-3 English team.

The flag went to Australia again in 1911. It has been to Holland South America and South Africa And it has never flown on any ground where England has been defeated.

Every English follower of cricket hopes the historic banner will again float victorious from Australian grounds and bring back "The Ashes" to England.

LATE MEALS AND BROKEN APPOINTMENTS

Elkader Mystery Solved

ELKADER (Iowa) By Mail

Pigeons who used the town clock as a roundabout have been responsible for many late meals and broken appointments here. They have just been discovered in the act of riding around on the clock's giant hands.

For some time the village has been puzzled as to why the big clock would gain time the first half of each hour and lose time the second half.

Now it has been found that the favourite sport of two local pigeons was to hop on the clock's big hand when it was about ten minutes after the hour. Their weight speeded up the machinery and the clock gained time until the hand pointed downward at such an angle that the birds lost their perch.

They flew back to their game when the hand neared the last quarter hour and rode upward for several minutes causing the clock to run slower.—Reuter

HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE

Bill Before Hyderabad Council

Reform Of Far-Reaching Importance In Nizam's State

HYDERABAD. (Dn. Oct. 12.

A reform of outstanding importance to Hindus of Hyderabad State is proposed in a bill on Hindu Widow re-marriage, which will be discussed finally in the Legislative Council of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government this month.

In a preamble to the bill it is stated that the fact whether according to the dictates of Hindu Law when the husband dies the widow is permitted to re-marry or not is still disputed. As the general custom is of marrying children it so happens that young girls become widows before they have even seen the faces of their husbands with the result tat they have to spend the rest of their lives in enforced widowhood.

The bill provides thtt notwithstanding the interpretation of the Hindu Law, or any custom to the contrary, every Hindu shall be entitled to re-marry, and the issuee born of such marriage shall be considered legal.

No widow who is less than 16 years old can be entitled to remarry, but her guardian, if there be any, shall be entitled to get her married.

The re-marriage of a widow shall have the effect of extinguishing all her rights in her deceased husband's property, which have invested in her as a widow according to Hindu Law. And the other heirs of her deceased husband shall become entitled to his property as if the widow were dead; provided that this will not take effect where according to the custom of any community, the widow does not lose her rights by re-marriage.—A.P.

SOLDIERS DIE ON PARADE

Terrific Heat In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Fourteen soldiers fell dead owing to the heat during a parade in Hankow.

The men were being inspected by their regimental commander and stood in the blazing sun until one after another fell to the ground, and could not be brought round.

The shade temperature was 108 degrees farenheit.—Reuter.

FIFTY "LOST VILLAGES"

Hovels In Removtest Spain

MADRID. (By Mail.)

Living conditions like those of the Dark Ages, have been revealed by Republican deputies investigating remote districts of Spain.

Don Gabriel Franco, member for Leon, states that in his district there are no fewer than 60 villages completely isolated from the rest of the world.

Their inhabitants live in a state of incredible squalor and dirt and their food consists chiefly of berried dipped in lard. Those who manage to obtain occasional supplies of bread are looked upon as rich in the district.

A deputy who visited a number of these villages with the inspector of Hygiene, stated that even his dogs refused to touch this bread.

LIVE IN HOVELS.

In La Bana, which has 1,200 residents, exchange and barter is practised for all local transactions and money is used only when operating with other villages and for payment of taxes.

The dwellings which consist of four walls and a hole in the ceiling for a window pay a tax of one penny a year. Two or three families, numbering 15 to 17 persons, live in many of these hovels.

Communications between the villages hardly exist and these can be reached only on foot or horseback. As there is one doctor to twelve villages the long distances over arid and rocky surfaces make it almost impossible for the sick to receive attention.—Reuter.

INADEQUATE TRAM SERVICE

CORPORATION COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE

Bombay Wednesday.

The Tramways Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation recently discussed a letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting on the question of inadequacy of the tramway service on certain routes in the city and the action to be taken in the matter.

After discussion, it was resolved that consideration of the Commissioner's letter be postponed and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to submit a further report after obtaining from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, their report on the points raised during the discussion that took place at the meeting and on the condition the tramway service on the following routes:—

(1) Dhobi Talao to Pydhonie.

(2) Crawford Market to Pydhonie and

(3) Girgaum to Charni Road Junction.

It was also resolved that the Commission be also requested to call in from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, and place before the Committee their schedule of timings for running trams on different routes current before the last riot and at present.

COMPLAINT BOXES

Provision of boxes at important centres for the receipt of complaints, from the public regarding the tramway and electric service in the city was also discussed by the committee which resolved that the Commissioner be requested to suggest to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. following centres for providing the boxes with suitable inscription in different languages and to report in due course as to the extent to which the boxes are availed of by the public: (1) Bori Bunder; (2) Pydhonie; (3) Lalbaug; and (4) Dadar.

Regarding the question of having a traffic rule prohibiting all vehicular traffic from passing stationary tram cars at halting stations.

It was resolved that the papers be referred for consideration, in consultation with the commissioner, and for report to a sub-committee consisting of the following members:—The chairman, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Mr. S. K. Bole, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. D. G. Khairaz, and Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.

The sub-committee was also requested to invite the secretary of the Western India Automobile Association and the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. to attend the meetings of the sub-committee before submitting their report.

HINDU WORSHIP AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN

Request For Facilities At Shami Tree

Bombay, Thursday.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a suggestion for the removal of hawkers from the vicinity of a 'Shami' tree on the Esplanade Maidan for facilitating the worshipping of the tree on certain days was considered.

The suggestion was contained in a letter in which it is stated: The "Shami" tree, which is opposite the Municipal Offices, is worshipped on the Dassera festival day by people especially from the Fort area. On many other occasions also women offer worship at the place on Parvani days and thus the place has become a place of worship for a long time. The space on both the sides of the tree has however been let out to hawkers, with the result that no room is left for people to go near the tree and offer worship conveniently and thus much trouble and inconvenience is caused to them. For these reasons it is requested that steps may be taken to remove the hawkers to another place at a sufficient distance from the tree so as to enable people to have free access to the tree for offering worship without any inconvenience.

It was resolved that it be recommended to the Corporation that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will move the authorities of the Government public works department with a view to their affording the necessary facilities to the public in the matter of worshipping the Shami tree on the Dassera and other festival days.

SUGAR-CANE IN THE DECCAN

Govt. Lay Down Conditions For Companies

The Director of Information, Bombay writes under date October 11:—

In their report the Deccan Canals Financial Improvement Committee state that the Deccan Canals cannot depend on the area of cane grown for gul, as this is not an expanding market; that the only other market for cane depends on the manufacture of white sugar, and that it is in this direction that Government must look for methods of improving the irrigation revenue. The committee have, therefore, made certain proposals in connection with the establishment of sugar factories. These proposals are under consideration. Pending final decision thereon, Government have passed the following general orders, as a provisional measure, in connection with the establishment of sugar factories.

The prospectimve sugar company should submit an application to the superintending engineer of the Irrigation Development and Research Circle stating the area of cane they propose to grow (a) in the initial stage, and (b) at maximum development and to specify the survey which they propose to lease for (a) and (b). The superintending engineer would then, after collecting the necessary information and after carrying out the necessary investigations in the matter, submit the application, if found satisfactory, to Government for sanction.

"The water-rate for sugarcane during the period of the guarantee will be decided, in the case of each application, in consideration of the rate ruling in that particular canal area and of any special consideration of the particular case. On expiry of the period of guarantee, the water-rate for sugar-cane will be liable to revision but subject to limitation to:—(a) a maximum increase of 33 1/3 per cent.; and (b) a rate not in excess of that charged to other cultivators of sugar-cane on the canal concerned.

"An additional rate will be charged to cover the cost of such sub-soil drainage works as may be found necessary, this additional rate being liable to such subsequent revision under orders of Government as experience of the provision of such works in the particular drainage catchment area may show to be necessary. The rates for crops, other than sugar-cane, will be those in force for the time being on the canal concerned.

"The conditions under which water will be given will generally be as under:—

(a) The times and periods for which water will be given will be determined on a consideration of the interests of the canal as a whole and water will not be supplied or withheld merely to meet the convenience of a Company.

(b) Old irrigators will be allowed to be continue but no new irrigators will be allowed in a company area (which will be defined in each case.)

(c) provided the whole irrigation of a distributary or outlet is in a Company's lands control of the internal distribution of water will be left to the Company.

(d) Not more than one-third the total holding of a company should be under cane (excluding overlapping) at one time and not more than half the area at one time in any catchment (which will be defined in each case) should be under cane (excluding overlap.)

(e) The company will be liable to penal charges for wasteful use of water or for contravening the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879 and the Bombay Canal Rules, 1922, unless specifically exempted.

(f) Government reserve to themselves the right to enter at any time on the land and construct such works as they consider necessary for the purpose of sub-soil drainage thereof.'

PAN-PACIFIC GAMES FOR MELBOURNE?

City To Celebrate Centenary

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

A plan to hold an Olympiad to be called the Pan-Pacific or Australian Olympaid to celebrate the centenary of Melbourne in 1935 is being discussed by the Centenary Committee of the City.

An idea that an international exhibition in the form of a world fair would be a suitable means of celebrating the event was abandoned. It was thought that an international sports meeting on a grand scale would attract more visitors from all parts of the world.

The whole question of the Olympiad depended on the amount of money which could be raised.—Reuter.

HELOTS IN THE EMPIRE

ASIATICS AND "NATIVES" IN FOR A BAD TIME

PRETORIA, (By Mail).

Natives and Asiatics are in for a bad time if the New Republican Party of South Africa ever gets into power. One of the principal sponsors of the new movement is Mr. A. S. Van Hees, M.P., for Brakpan, who, it will be recalled, caused a sensation in political circles early this year by resigning from the Nationalist Party after being one of its leading members for several years.

The party insists on the segregation of the native socially, politically, industrially and as far as possible, territorially. It will not allow Association to enter the Union as immigrants, and will take every reasonable step to prevent the immigration of Asiatics into any other part of South Africa outside the Union.

The provisional constitution of the Party has already been drawn up. "We are jealous of our birthright", is the wording of the frontis-piece.

As far as possible the Party will keep the country free from European politics, and will not tolerate European countries or countries outside South Africa retaining or claiming any decisive voice in the solution of purely South African problems.

—Reuter.

SWADESHI AT KARACHI

Acharya Ray Opens It On 22nd Oct.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, October

Acharya P. C. Ray, will arrive in Karachi on Saturday (22nd instant). He will be taken in procession, through the town the next day (Sunday). The procession will start from the Buy Indian Bazaar at 4 p.m. and terminate at the Exhibition grounds, Idgah Maidan at 6 p.m.

It will go along Frere Road to Burns Road, turning to the left for Bunder Road along which it will proceed to the Cloth Market from where it will turn into Bombay Bazaar and then pass through Mithadar and Jodia Bazaar making for Princess Street, Nanakwada and Vora Pir. The procession will pass through Narayanpore and then return to Exhibition grounds.

The opening creemony will begin at 6 p.m. Fifteen hundred institutions are being issued for the ceremony to the holders of tickets ranging from 1 to 25 rupees for the Buy Indian Congress of which the opening ceremony of the Exhibition is the inaugural event. Tickets are obtainable from the office of the Swa Buy Indian League.

COULD NOT SEE WIFE STARVE

Stole A Lamb

"I am not a robber. I have never robbed before, but I was spun out on Sunday last. I could not watch my wife and children starve so I went out and stole a lamb."

So declared Timothy Prenderville, Rathmore, Naas, at Naas Court in mail week, when charged with stealing a lamb the property of James Cullen, Kilteal.

Accused added that he was a chemist's assistant, but he had been out of a job since February. His last job was at Young's pharmacy at Newbridge.

JUSTICE'S TRIBUTE.

Garda Byrne said that in a cupboard in accused's house he found the remains of a sheep. Accused at once admitted the offence. He knew the accused for some months, and always found him most respectable and inoffensive. He was not the type that the Guards would think capable of a criminal offence.

Supt. Murphy said he did not wish to press the case. The circumstances were most unusual.

The Justice—I must say that defendant admitted the offence like a man, and if he gives me an undertaking that he will pay 10/- within a fortnight to Cullen and if he undertakes not to repeat the offence, I will apply the Probation of Offenders Act.

The accused gave the undertaking.

SKELETON IN CAVAN CAIRN

Workmen's Discovery

Council workmen engaged on a grant scheme at Ballyheady, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan, in mail week made a remarkable discovery near a spot known as the Cairn of Stones.

Men engaged in cutting a horse-cart track two to three feet deep through the peat towards the Cairn noticed what they took to be a foxhole or burrow and pulled out the loose stones for a distance of three or four feet.

They came upon two flat slabs of sandstone, six feet in length and about six inches deep, resting on pillars, and revealed the entrance to a cave or tunnel, which is believed to be of big dimensions.

The entrance sloped down gradually, showing the tunnel to be about six feet deep, and in this was found a skeleton, believed to be a man's, well above ordinary size.

In the tunnel were many bones, but loose stones had fallen through.

The ganger communicated with the surveyor, and he, after consultation with the owner of the land (Mr. M. McTeague, Killaragh) decided to close the opening.

The skull, which is in perfect condition, is to be sent to Prof. MacAlister, Dublin.

The theory locally is that this is the burial-place of Conal Cearnach, one of the Red Branch Knights, from whom Ballyconnell takes its name, and who is supposed to have been killed there in a fight with the forces of Queen Maeve of Connaught.

NEW BREACH CANDY.

Regulations For Bathers.

MELBOURNE (By Mail).

Regulations of Iron severity to govern the conduct of bathers on the South Melbourne beach are published in the official Gazette. These regulations provide that:—

People in bathing costumes must either remain continuously in the water or retire to the bathing huts.

There must be no sitting, lying or running about on the beach, or playing of "any games whatsoever."

Sun-bathing will be allowed only if the bathing costume is covered by "short knickers, overcoat, kimono, or other suitable covering."

Skirted bathing costumes must be used.

Bathing must cease at 10|30 p.m. It may not begin before 5 a. m.—Reuter.

£4,423,868,313 FOR WAR VETERANS

—:o:—

League To Check "Wild Spending"

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

The United States has already spent 6,000,000,000 dollars (£1,234,567,000 at par) on world-war veterans and will spend 21,500,000,000 dollars (£4,423,868,313 at par) by 1945 if payments continue under the existing law.

This declaration was made by Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Economy League.

He went on to explain that the Economy League which is made up largely of veterans, is not against war veterans, as is widely believed. On the contrary it will benefit them by checking the growth in numbers of the civil life disability veterans, whose pensions drain resources which should be devoted to the war veterans.

The League wishes to put an end of the "wild spending" of Government money which amounts to a quarter of the total income of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the United States; so it aims to organise "the generally inarticulate majority" against vested interests, particularly in local governments, which are the worst offenders in extravagance.

Mr. Alfred Smith, former governor of New York blames excessive taxation as one of the cause of the troubles which the United States are now experiencing.

He hopes that the Economy League will rally all classes against "every form of waste in the expenditure of governmental funds to the end that taxation may be reduced, capital may more freely flow into trade and commerce, and that widespread unemployment may be relieved."—Reuter.

LAST DAY OF POONA RACES

Bray Beau And Roman Roue Work Well

GALLOPS NOTED IN THE WEEK

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

The following gallops have been noted for the concluding day's racing.

BRAY BEAU (Peck) went well for a mile in fine fettle.

ROMAN ROUE (Brace) had THE NILE (Riding Boy) narrowly beaten in a fast six on the race track.

NO ARGUMENT (Kirby) was always going too well for D'ARTAGNAN (R. Boy) in an easy "six."

SPANISH WISH (Davison) was superior to EASTERN ESSEX (Burn) in a dash over 6 furlongs.

ADO (Evans) held the advantage over IRISH RIGHT (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

MALTESE CROSS (Edwards) outclassed LOVELY ONE (Hand-Castle) in a brisk nine furlongs gallop.

AROOSTOOK (Peck) held BREFFNEY KING (Burn) for six furlongs.

CAVERN (Howell) gave satisfaction in a nice pace mile gallop

HONEYDEW (Edwards) had GRONARY (Hordcastle) on the stretch for a mile.

ROSETTE (Brace) showed too much speed for JOHNNIE WALKER (Riding Boy) for six furlongs.

TOUT-A-COUP (O'Neale) went really well for nine furlongs.

EAGLE QUEEN (Davison) had a try out with ROSE OF SPAIN (Burn) over the mile. Finished stoutly.

GALLOWGLASS (Bowley) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs.

SAN SAN (Clarke) covered a fast six on the tan in fine fashion.

AL HAMIL (Kirby) and BLOTTING KAGAZ (Bullock) had a brisk mile gallop, both finishing well.

SARSAM (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction in a mile burst.

BLACK KING (S. Black) had the measure of SHAMSUZZAMAN (Rylands) in a mile gallop.

SHINIAR (Selby) had WAFADAR (R. Boy) for company over a mile. A fit pair.

BIBIJAN (McQuade) moved well in a mile gallop.

AMAN (A. Sattar) was too good for CHABOOKCHI (R. Boy) over a mile on the tan.

SHALI (Obaid) and GLOW BIRD (Riding Boy) contested a fast six, the latter being superior.

SANJAKDAR (Harding) was in front of SATTAN (Riding Boy) at the end of a brisk mile gallop.

LUCKY BOY (McQuade) showed up well for six furlongs

MUHAISIN (Saich) had a stablemate beaten over six furlongs.

SA'AD LEBNAN (Howell) was satisfactory in a six furlongs' dash. Watch this one.

The following have done good work — BEYRUT, KHUMAYSSA, DHUBARQ and TINDER GEE.

AUTUMN MEETING 4th DAY

The following are the acceptances for Saturday's races. First race starts at 2-0 p. m.:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

The FINAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 third Rs. 250.

Terms for Maiden Arabs in Class III

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys without whip or spurs.

White Label 9|3; Wafadar 9|3, Beyrut 9|3; Juburi 9|3; Matchbox 9|2; Union Jack II 9|2; Balloon 8|12; Sammander 8|6; Lucky Boy 8|12; Dimin 8|12; Allassi 8|12; Vigo 8|12; Elhadi 8|12; Jabalnoor 8|12; Ajil Pasha 8|10; Nazam Bahadur 8|6; Grayling 8|8; Flying Arab 8|3; Dariajung 8|3; Razwani 8|3; Ambaprasad 7|11; Sa'ad Lebnan 7|11; Shirgad 7|11; Holiday 7|11; Maarib 7|7.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

The OPTIMISTS' SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 third Rs. 200.

Terms for Maiden Arabs in Class III.

Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000, if for Rs. 500, allowed 7lbs.

Red Stone 9|3; Hawal 9|2; White Label 8|10; Wafadar 8|10; Nile 8|10; Juburi 8|10; British Luck 8|9; Hilla 8|9; Graying 8|1.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

The GOOD-BYE PLATE (Division II-B)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1932 and all Arabs in Class II.

Tennyson 9|0; Sattam 9|0; Rolls Royce 8|13; Zozan 8|12; Shali 8|11; Azroom 8|8; Mascat 8|8; Wadya Beg 8|6; Faraj 8|2; Takreet 8|0; Akram 8|0; Vimto 7|13; Bulbul Hazar 7|13; Birbal 7|12; Raza Khan 7|12; Comet 7|7.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

The GOOD-BYE PLATE (Division II-A)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March 1932 and all Arabs in Class II.

Sanjakdar 9|0; Salfa 9|0; Orient 8|13; Sa'ee 8|11; Misyer 8|11; Buick 8|9; Taimurlung 8|5; Bibijan 8|4; Million Dollar 8|3; Murat 8|3; Shekib 8|3; Chabookchi 7|11; Blue Star 7|10; White Cross: Falcon 7|7.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

The CLUB SELLING PLATE—(Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Hamid 9|0; Beneventum 8|8; Gallowglass 8|7; Jack's Darling 8|6; Frater 8|5; Djafou 8|1; Woven 8|1; Miss Mount 7|13; Gamvros 7|10; Qui Vive 7|9; San San 7|9; Morny 7|8; Tusculum 7|4.

6th Race 4-30 p. m.)

The WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Tout-a-Coup 9|10; Old Scar 9|10, Honeydew 9|3; Poetry 8|13; Sky Rocket 8|10; Sans Gene 8|8; Johnnie Walker 8|7; Drury Dance 7|13; Devaka 8|3; Waivera 7|11; Naring 7|9; Eagle Queen 7|6; Red Rose 7|2.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

The LONSDALE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 1,250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Bray Beau 9|0; Eastern Essex 8|11; Welcome Gift 8|10; Spanish Wish 8|6; Cavern 8|4; Highness 8|4; Roman Roue 8|3; The Nile 7|6; Shri Narayan 7|13; Amsel 7|8; Mulligatawny 7|8; Pandora's Box 7|6.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

The DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maltese Cross 9|0; Maybar 8|11; Charmaine 8|10; Long Reign 8|10, Galloping Major 8|2; The Stiff 8|1; Great Pearl 8|1; Black Jest 8|1, Financier 8|0; Tinder Gee 8|0; Yuwill 7|12; No Argument 7|11; Arthur 7|6.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

The GOOD-BYE PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1932 and all Arabs in Class II.

Saifuldowla 9|7; Cold Steel 8|11; Collector 8|10; Khumayssa 8|7; Kabaila 8|6; Black King 8|4; Shamsuzzaman 7|12; Jodi 7|9; Shiniar 7|6; Walida 7|6; Zeebar 7|6; Blue Funnel 7|3; Faithful II 7|2; Muhaisin 7|0.

Cricket In Bombay

The following will represent the Spencer Cup Combined XI against the Bombay Gymkhana (A Team) on Sunday, 16th inst. The match will commence at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

(1) Messrs. D. K. Kapadia (Capt.); (2) H. J. Vajifdar; (3) K. K. Irani; (4) R. J. D. Jamsetjee; (5) J. N. Elavia; (6) D. P. Tata; (7) H. P. Mistry; (8) Faredoon S. Pavri; (9) E. Gai; (10) J. Khote; (11) J. Wadia.

Reserves:—E. J. Baria, K. Bharucha.

COLLECTOR OPENS NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL

Ready Response To Appeal For Funds

(From A Correspondent.)

THASRA, Oct. 11.

Yesterday evening, Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector of Kaira District, performed the opening ceremony of the building of the Jethalal Manordas Desai English School at Thasra and unveiled the portraits of His Majesty the King Emperor George V, and of Mr. Trikamlal Jethalal Desai, the donor.

The school was orginally named as the George A. V. School and was opened in 1914 at the hands of Mr. Ghosal, the then Collector of Kaira. It passed through many vicissitudes, and was fortunate to get a handsome donation of Rs. 9001 from Mr. Trikamlal for the present building. In 1929 Mr. K. S. Vakil the then Education Inspector had performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.

Speaker after speaker appreciated the handsome donation of Mr. Trikamlal J. Desai given by him in memory of his father, late Mr. Jethalal Manordas Desai. The services of Mamlatdars who worked as managers of the school, and especially of Rao Saheb Kagalwala, Mr. Mahasukhbhai M. Shah and late Mr. Jethalal M. Shah and the services of various youths who worked for the school were appreciated.

Mr. Jayakar advised the students and their parents to promote education with the aim of developing moral character. He also drew the attention of the public towards the fervent appeal made by the management of the school for funds to equip and make it an efficient one. His call was readily responded to, and contributions to the extent of Rs. 5000/ were announced on the spot. Over and above this sum Mr. Kantilal Chimanlal Munshaw gave permission to announce a donation of Rs. 2000/ from his family (Rs. 1000/ Sheth Thakorelal Chimanlal Munshaw and Rs. 1000/ Sheth Nanubhai Manekla Munshaw both mill agents at Ahmedabad) for the purpose of distribution of prizes or freeships to the students of this school. Mr. Jayakar pointedly urged him to assist the school financially. Mrs. Jayakar then distributed the prizes.

Mr. Trikamlal J. Desai, in honour of Mr. Jayakar gracing the occasion with his presence, announced a donation of Rs. 5000/ for a building of the Girls' school at Thasra, in memory of his deceased wife, Mahalaxmi, which announcement was received with loud applause.

"CHEMISTS' BIBLE"

At the British Pharmaceutica. Conference, at Aberdeen, references were made to the new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. The book describes the standard specifications and measurements of all drugs used in medicine, and the last edition was published in 1914. The new edition, which has taken 10 years to prepare, will be published officially by the General Medical Council, and, as all the 23,000 chemists in Great Britain must have a copy, while doctors, hospitals, libraries, and laboratories will also need it, the new edition is assured of some 50,000 readers.

Great care is taken to see that the new formulas do not leak out prematurely, and Dr. C. H. Hampshire, Secretary to the Pharmacopoeia Commission, who is attending the conference, frequently had to say, "I regret I cannot answer that question." A number of new methods and formulas were discussed for inclusion in the 1940 issue of the Pharmacopoeia, and, after listening to some of the suggestions, Mr. Herbert Skinner chairman of the conference, said it seemed that they were getting the higher criticism before even the Bible was out. (Laughter)

LUNCHLESS SUNDAYS FOR LEADING CHINESE

Refugees Supported By Notables' Diet

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

A new system of charity has just been inaugurated here by a leading Chinese educator for the benefit of Chinese refugees, who have had to flee from Manchuria owing to the Sino-Japanese trouble.

It involves lunchless Sundays for every leading Chinese in Shanghai who subscribes to the refugees' fund. Each member of this new charity organisation promises to donate each week the sum of money that he would ordinarily spend on his lunch—and furthermore he pledges to actually forego that lunch also.

—Reuter.

S. AFRICA FAVOURS PLAYERS LEAVING FIELD AT HALF-TIME

Appeal To I. Rugby Board To Amend Rule

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

South Africa has decided that local conditions make it undesirable to adhere to the International Rugby Board's ruling that Rugby players should not leave the field at half-time. This is the opinion of the South African Rugby Board, which, at a special meeting in Cape Town, decided to appeal to the English Union to request the International Board to rescind the rule or to grant South Africa exemption. At the suggestion of the President, Mr. A. J. Pienaar, who toured with the Springbok team recently in the British Isles, it was agreed, however, to observe the rule until the English Union had reported to them on the matter.

FIVE MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

Five Test Matches will be played between South Africa and Australia in the Union next year. An international match will be allocated to each of the following Rugby Unions, the names of the towns at which they will be played being given in brackets:—

Western Province (Cape Town). Transvaal (Johannesburg), Free State (Bloemfontein), Natal (Durban) and Eastern Province (Port Elizabeth).

The acceptance by Australia of this proposal was announced by the Board, while they have also requested a rest of ten days on land after their arrival in South Africa on May 26, 1933, before opening the tour. The Board agreed to grant both these concessions.

REPRESENTATION ON ENGLISH UNION

The Board, on being informed that the creation of the Imperial Rugby Commission was not being proceeded with, pressed for direct and immediate South African representation on the English Union. When the proposator the formation of the Commission was first made by the International Rugby Board, it was decided to give all Rugby Unions representation on it. New Zealand and Australia, however informed the Board that they would not countenance the idea of such a commission, the Board and, as the request of such a body was not unanimous, it had been decided to drop the matter. This necessitates immediate Sotuh African representation on the English Union. At present the position on the Union is vacant. There are a number of eligible candidates in England at present, and even Mr. Charles te Water, Union High Commissioner has interested himself in the matter, while Mr. H. W. Taylor, the well-known Sprinbok cricketer, has signified his willingness to represent South Africa on the Union. The Board, however felt that the question of a suitable candidate required consideration, and the matter was left over for final decision to the next meeting.—Reuter.

£ 2,00 WAITING FOR A TRAMP

Heir To Estate Last Seen On English Roads

PRETORIA (South Africa).

(By Mail.)

A fortune of £2,200 is waiting here for a man by the name of William Edward Riley, who was last seen, more than 20 years ago as a vagrant in England. There is just six months in which to find him before the estate goes to other heirs.

It was in 1910 that Riley—who, if alive, would now be 60 years old—was last seen. He was suffering from a bad cough and was travelling the English highways. Yet there is no record of him on the death register at Somerset House in London. Friends believe that he may still be alive.

The estate, which Riley may inherit, has been left by his wife. She, believing him to be dead, married again in 1912 and came to South Africa, where she accumulated a large estate. She left no children and the estate will go to her first husband, if he is found to be still alive.

—Reuter.

DRAMA AT THE ALTAR

"I Forgive"—The Message Of The Bell

One stroke on the bell in the tower of St. John's Church, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, roused the curiosity of the vicar, the Rev. H. G. Wilks.

"I went to investigate," Mr. Wilks said, "and, looking down the aisle, saw a woman kneeling alone.

"A moment later, a middle-aged man appeared and glanced eagerly round the silent church.

"He halted when he reached the kneeling woman, and without turning his head he uttered three words in a trembling voice: 'I am here.'

"The man then went to the altar rails. The woman followed.

"Some words were exchanged, of which I heard only two, by the woman—'I forgive.' They clasped hands, kissed and then knelt together.

"As they finally moved to leave the church I made my presence known and in their obvious happiness they told me their story.

"It was the story of many years waiting for a woman's forgiveness. Years ago they had been married in this very church. There was a separation by mutual consent. The woman felt she could never forgive.

"But they had one definite understanding. If she ever forgave him, he would know on the Saturday preceding September 11, their wedding anniversary.

"If the man still wished reconciliation he must be near St. John's Church, Holmfirth, at two p.m. on that date. If he heard a single stroke of the bell she would be inside the church, ready to forgive.

"For ten years he has visited Holmfirth on that day and waited in vain for the bell's reconciliation message. To-day his patience was rewarded."

PIGEONS BEAT THE TELEGRAPH

Chinese Newspaper Finds Them More Reliable

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Carrier pigeons are maintained between Shanghai and Nanking, capital of China, a service which beats the ordinary telegraphs.

These birds, specially imported from England, are owned by a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai and have been found more reliable on important occasions than the telegraphs between the two cities.

They go up to Nanking by train and with "leggings" of messages written in the curious Chinese characters start off for Shanghai. The train runs the distance in a little over six hours (160 miles) but the pigeons take a little straighter course and complete the journey in two hours. The telegraphs frequently take three and four hours and occasionally fifteen.—Reuter.

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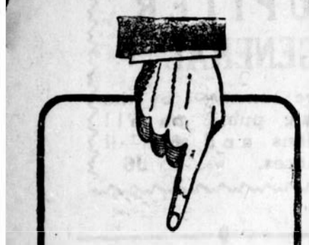

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TURKISH BATHS

Licensing Difficulties Under Present Law

PROSTITUTION CANNOT BE CHECKED, SAYS COMMISSIONER

Amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act for the purpose of a more effective licensing of Turkish baths, dealt with in a letter addressed to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Commissioner The letter is in reply to communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, (General Department), on the subject the Commissioner says:—

A proposal for licensing Turkish baths and similar establishments in the city was considered by the Corporation in 1930, but was negatived. In the course of the debate, it was pointed out by the Commissioner that as the Municipal Act was a public health and not a police act, the establishments in question could be licensed only from a public health point of view, but as the object of licensing the institutions in question appeared to be to check the immoral practices which were reported to be carried on therein, it was for the police to take action in the matter.

In their letter under reference Government point out that the existence of Turkish baths has 'a very serious effect upon public health, as they are not hygienically managed and, owing to lack of medical supervision, they assist in the spread of venereal diseases"; and they urge that on the grounds of public health it is desirable to bring them under some system of control. They point out the difficulty of enforcing such control under the existing provisions of the Municipal Act, and propose to amend that act so as to empower the Municipal Commissioner to control the institutions by means of licences.

METHOD OF AMENDMENT.

I concur in the view that it is desirable to bring these institutions under control; but do not consider that the difficulty pointed out by my predecessor is altogether removed by the proposals of Government. At the outset I might mention that if necessary, a licence can be enforced in the cases in question by amending Schedule M, Part IV, of the Municipal Act by inserting the entry 'carrying on an establishment for massage or special treatment by means of Turkish baths' after the entry 'keeping of hair dressing saloons or barbers' shops'. The insertion of the more elaborate provisions suggested by Government does not seem to be necessary.

But whether the Act is amended by inserting a special section or as suggested above, the issue of licences would be subject to the provisions of Section 479 of the Municipal Act, and the conditions on which such licences are to be issued would require to be not only reasonable but consistent with the sanitary interests of the city.

QUALIFED PERSONS.

The Municipal solicitors are of opinion that a condition inserted in a licence issued to an eating house to the effect that the licence would be cancelled if the eating-house were used for betting, or for the matter of that for prostitution, would be void. Accordingly in the case of a Turkish bath it is doubtful whether a condition requiring that the servants shold be 'qualified persons and perhaps males' as proposed by Government, can be considered reasonable and consistent with the sanitary interests of the city.

Government propose that this condition should be specifically laid down in the Act; but it seems doubtful whether such a provision would be consistent with the objects of the Municipal Act. The insertion of specific conditions in respect of Turkish baths only, while in all other cases the prescribing of conditions is left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, would also not be in harmony with the general scheme of the Act.

The other conditions suggested by Government are aimed at raising the cost of the establishments in question so as to make them prohibitive for any but the higher classes, "who will not visit the institution frequently if they know that their presence is likely to be revealed by the regular visits of inspecting officers". I doubt whether this object also would be consistent with the general purpose of the Municipal Act.

LONDON EXAMPLE.

As regards the alternative proposal of Government to have an enactment on the lines of Section 26 of the London County Council, (General Powers) Act, 1915, I am afraid that the same legal difficulty as pointed out above will arise, as under Section 461 of the Muinicipal Act any byelaw framed thereunder should be consistent with the Act; whereas the byelaws contemplated by Government will not be in consonance with the provisions of the Municipal Act.

On the whole therefore I am of opinion that while control of the Turkish baths and kindred establishments is desirable such control can only be enforced in the interests of public health and will not be wholly effective in checking prostitution, etc., except through the fear of detection which the municipal control would involve. For this purpose the provisions suggested by Government would not be quite consistent with the Municipal Act. Recourse must therefore be had to the amendment of Schedule M, Part IV, as suggested by me."

The Medical Committee of the Corporation, after discussing the above letter from the Commissioner, resolved that it be recommended to the Corporation that the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, (General Department), be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ON HEMP FIBRES

Demand For Establishment Of Standardised Grades

The Imperial Economic Committee have just published a report on Hemp Fibres dealing with Sunn Hemp and the general position in India in several places. The Committee in their report survey the whole field of Empire production, including East Africa and West Indian sisal and New Zealand and discusses the prospects of extending the use of those fibres for making ropes cords and strings in the Empire countries. The following are some extracts from the Committee's report:—

SISAL AND HEMP IN THE EMPIRE.

The report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Hemp Fibres discusses the outlook for Sunn Hemp as an export crop from India. Sunn Hemp is in wide local demand alike for rope-making and as a green manure and for feeding cattle and the variety of uses makes official statistics of the area under Sunn Hemp in India valueless in estimating supplies of the fibre available for export. But the industry is important and the Committee suggested that sound films might be used to impart to peasant growers information as to the best methods of cultivating and preparing Sunn. Improvement is particularly essential now that sisal is appearing as a competitor, while the advantage that has been enjoyed owing to the absence of Russia from the hemp market is not an advantage which can safely be counted upon for the future.

HEMP FOR MARINE PURPOSES.

They point out that a very large proportion of the hemp fibre prepared is used to make ropes for marine purposes, and that manila hemp is firmly established in this field. Although there is a small production within the British Empire—in British North Borneo and certain Pacific Island—manila hemp is almost entirely produced in the Philippines; and there is no prospect of the Empire becoming self-sufficient in this fibre. The possibility of using Empire fibres for marine cordage is at present being tested, and the results to date have justified the tests. Much larger tests, which will be completed this autumn, will give ground for a more complete judgment on the practicability of the general use of sisal for marine purposes.

MARKET FOR EMPIRE CORDAGE

Nevertheless a great field lies open for Empire hemp fibres, as the raw material for twines, cords and small ropes, if production on scientific lines can ensure good quality at a cheap price. For these articles, providing they are sufficiently strong, durable and flexible, cheapness is of chief importance. The low price of sisal in recent years has secured for it a new market here, and, as the report says, "Even an unobservant shopper must have noticed that the string with which her parcels are now tied is of a different sort from that used a few years ago."

THE NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

The Committee have a number of recommendations for research in East Africa stating "there is an almost entire absence of scientific knowledge of the sisal plant". Research, both long range, at the Amani Institute, Tanganyika, and short range, to cover a very wide field, is specifically described and emphatically recommended within the limits that financial stringency allows. In machinery as well as in agricultural science, there is a great field for economical improvement.

The development of the market for Indian hemp, which is almost the sole Empire source of soft hemp, calls for more careful preparation and better marketing of the fibre.

NEED FOR STANDARDISED GRADES.

In view of the size of the general cordage market open to East African sisal, the Governments are recommended to consider a special economic survey of the East African industry, but most important of all is the immediate establishment of standardised grades.

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BETTER PRIMARY EDUCATION

MINISTER PLEADS FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Oct. 10.

The 4th annual prize distribution ceremony of the Abdual Wabed School, under the management of Anjuman-e-Summat Jamat, was held last evening, under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, Government of Bombay.

After the recital of songs and dialogues by the student Mr. M. H. Moledina Chairman of the School Board, in welcoming the guests said: "With your permission I make bold to lay before you a few grievances of this institution and hope that as a Minister of Education you will be in position to give us all help and advice and guidance in the right direction. The grant-in-aid we receive at present is insufficient for our purpose especially as the number of students in our School is increasing in numbers almost daily.

A MATTER OF PRIDE.

"Our immediate requirements include and foremost greater accommodation for our children. Private help has been forthcoming, but unless Government also extend their aid, I do not think it will be possible for my Board to accomplish all that it has set its heart on. The present grant-in-aid of Rs. 900 paid annually to our School is inadequate especially as two English classes have been added to the school, with a probability of one more being added to in the very near future for which well trained teachers are absolutely necessary. Through our own endeavours we have succeeded in obtaining two trained teacher and unless substantial help from Government is forthcoming we shall not be able to have as many trained teachers as we would like and as the situation demands.

"I feel a certain amount of pride in bringing to your notice, that this is the only Urdu Primary School in the Poona Cantonment that has introduced English into its curriculum, and this if nothing else, should be an incentive to Government to give all possible help for improvements and further progress."

Then the report of Secretary was read which showed marked improvements on all side.

MINISTER'S PRAISE

The Minister, after distributing the prizes to the successful students said:

I can say with confidence that the general discipline of the School seems to be of a very high standard indeed It is to the discipline and the standard of character that is set up in the school that we look forward for a great future for India. The Scouts that lined the entrance of this pandal, the boys who recited here on this dais and the manner and the demeanour show that character and discipline are given more preference in this School. It is indeed encouraging to note that philanthrophists like your chairman are coming forward with donations to help forward the educational plift of the Muhameddan community in this locality. Your zeal and your ambition to develop this school into a full-fledged high school has all my sympathy and I hope it will be an accomplished fact ere long. Philanthrophic Muhammedans are not wanting. It only wants the direction of their activities in this direction. If they direct the charrties in this direction I do not think that you shall have to wait for a very long long time to accomplish your object and I shall be indeed happy to hear that this school originally a primary school will develop into a full fledged high-school.

MUSLIMS AND EDUCATION.

The efforts of the Muhammedans in this presidency in the direction of spreading education amongst their community has indeed been bearing good fruits from some time past. I am sure that with efforts like these the stigma of backward education in the community will disappear ere long. If you look to the administration report of the Educational Department you will be surprised to see that the progress of Education—of course in the primary education—amongst the Muslims is 100 per cent; while that of the education of the intermediate classes is somewhere about 5 per cent. This is all due to the interest that is being taken by the community for the progress of its children, and I hope those who are interested in the progress of education of other communities—the intermediate Hindus and the depressed classes—will follow the example of our Muhammedan brethren and will direct their attention to spreading education in their pupils."

TIMES ARE HARD

In reply to the request made by the chairman in his speech the Minister went on to say that the times were very hard and the grants given to the primary schools were indeed inadequate and not sufficient to meet the growing demand of education in this respect, and continued to say that "the financial position is what also deserves some attention, and the Bombay Government just like any other person or association tries to cut its coat according to its cloth. I may assure you, the Bombay Government is as keen as ever in spending money, in making grants in the spreading of primary education, but what comes in the way is financial stringency. It is not the will but the capacity.

Mr. A. Khan then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Minister.

DONATIONS.

Then the following donations were announced:—

Raja Paratapgirji Narasinggirji Bahadur Rs. 500; Mr. M. H. Moledina Rs. 500; Mr. Mohamed Hashim Sait Rs. 240; Mr. A. A. Khan Rs. 125; Mr. M. M. Kiledar Rs. 101; Mr. Alarakhya Abba Sait Rs. 100; Mr. Haji Imam-ud-din Rs. 51; Dr. A. H. Shaikh Rs. 51; Mr. Usmankhan Hussainkhan Rs. 51; Mr. Shaikh Abdul Gani Rs. 51; Mr. Kassamkhan Roshankhan Rs. 51.

MOSCOW SALT FIND

Deposits Beneath The City

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

The discovery of a powerful salt spring at a depth of over one thousand feet during scientific drilling operations has given rise to the belief that valuable salt deposits exist in the deeper stratas beneath the city

While work was proceeding in a test pit sunk by the scientific institute of geology and mineralogy, the drills penetrated into the spring, which gushed up to a height of seventy feet. Scientific analysis showed that the bitter salt water contained a considerable quantity of chlorides and bromide suggesting the presence of salt deposits similar to those of Baimut and Solikamsk at a lower level. Considerable economic importance is attached to the discovery and deeper drilling operations are to be undertaken in the near future.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th October issued on Thursday, shows an increase of Rs. 12.67 lacs in Government Securities. Ways and Means advances to Government are Rs. 375.00 lacs while loans show a decrease of Rs. 64.80 lacs. Cash Credit accounts are down by 93.18 lacs and inland Bills discounted show a decrease of Rs. 28.69 lacs. Cash Balance is down by 654.58 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 801.64 lacs, but other deposits are up by Rs. 321.91 lacs. Trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 511.14 lacs. Percentage of cash to liabilities is down by 6.37 per cent. at 29.47 per cent. and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932

Cotton Peace Parleys

NO PICKETING, NO POLICE

NEGOTIATIONS FOR WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is understood that strenuous efforts are being made to secure peace and free trading in the local cotton market.

It appears that influential parties are endeavouring to settle the question amicably to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE DEADLOCK.

The deadlock in the Bombay Cotton Market continued today. Although the hall of the Cotton Brokers Assocaition was thrown open at 12 noon, practically no business was transacted as traders stayed out.

There was no picketing at the market to-day. This is said to be due to the fact that negotiations are in progress for a compromise between the parties concerned.

The Sewree cotton market remained entirely closed.

Picketing of the residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, for the third day in succession to-day, resulted in two more arrests. This brings the total number of arrests made in this connection to fourteen.

CONGRESS "DIRECTOR".

On the suspicion that he was directing the operations of the Congress in Bombay as a member of the "Shadow Committee", the special branch of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested today Mr. Kantilal Kalidas Shah, B.A. LL. B., while he was passing along Abdur Rehman Street.

The arrest was effected under the Special Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Shah was formerly a teacher in the Fellowship School, Bombay.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Bengal Leader's Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

In reply to telegrams received by him from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Shaukat Ali, inviting him to attend the Lucknow Conference, Mr. Mujibur Rehman, leader of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party, who regrets his inability to attend the conference owing to heavy pressure of work, hopes that Muslims of different political schools will meet for a settlement in a spirit of compromise and ultimately find a formula acceptable to all reasonable-minded Hindus.

PRAYERS FOR AILING LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of the women of Calcutta, held last evening at Albert Hall, prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Mr. Sen-Gupta, Mr. Subash Bose and other ailing leaders in jail and a request was made to Government to release them immediately.

RAIN IN MADRAS COAST

POONA, Oct. 13.

Yesterday's low pressure area in the neighbourhood of the Laccadives is concentrating into a depression. It has caused further local rain in South Madras. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been general rain in the North Madras Coast and local rain in Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Rangoon and Gwa 1½ inches; Mandalay 14; Bassein, Toungoo, Lashio, Bhamo and Maymyo ½; Cocanada 2; Bangalore and Trivandrum 1½; Cochin and Vizagapatam 3/4; Mangalore, Coonoor and Kodaikanal ½ and Vellore ½.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend in the Peninsula, with increase in Malabar and Kanara. Local thunderstorms will recur in Burma.—A. P.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY FOR 1934

Anton Lang To Play Christ Again

MUNICH, (By Mail.)

The famous Passion Play at Oberammergau will once again be performed in the summer of 1934, though this time in an abridged form. The occasion will have a special significance, for 1934 will be the 30th anniversary of the Bavarian plague to which the play owes its origin. The village was miraculously spared from the place which passed around it, and in gratitude for their escape the peasants made a vow to portray the Passion of Christ every ten years in perpetuity. The last performance took place in 1930.

A "CURTAIN RAISER."

For the forthcoming anniversary performances the season will be limited to three months, June, July and August, instead of the usual five and a half months.

In addition the long eight hours play will be cut to three hours and will be preceded by another play, telling the story of the place and the circumstances which led the ancient village of Oberammergau to make their vow.

The role of Christ will once again be taken by Anton Lang, the aged woodcutter, who played the same part in 1910 and 1922, and whose representation of the suffering Christ is said to be the most realistic seen at Oberammergau for several generations.

In common with other Bavarian villagers, the peasants of Oberammergau are now passing through a period of poverty, for there is no market for their crops and no work for the woodcarvers and potters. Contrary to the general impression, they derived little profit from the 1930 play, for the cost of a new theatre had to be met and outside concessionaires secured most of the revenue. Moreover a good deal of the money taken by the peasants for lodging had been mortgaged beforehand on necessary renovations to their cottages.—Reuter

A LETTER FROM MRS. PAWLEY

Bandit Hold-Up And And Torture

NEWOHWANG, Oct. 12.

A messenger sent to Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran on September 22 was held up by the bandits, who suspected him of spying. He has now returned. He states that he was severely beaten and was tied up for twelve days but that he was eventually released in response to repeated requests. The messenger has brought back a letter from Mrs. Pawley stating: "We are well and have received the parcels."—Reuter.

"LEAVE CHRISTIANITY TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF"

Recommendation Of Commission Of Laymen

LONDON, October 7.

A commission of laymen sent to Mission Fielrs in Asia, by seven leading Christian denominations of America, has published an interim report recommending that Christian Missionaries should temporarily abandon proselytising among Buddhists, Hindus and Moslems and co-operate with them in a united effort against the Communistic atheism of Marx, Lenin and Bertrand Russell.

The report declares that it is clearly not the duty of Missionaries to attack non-Christian religions but rather associate themselves with kindred elements in other faiths and leave Christianity to speak for itself. It further says that Christianity now finds itself aligned with other religious systems against growing irreligion everywhere.

This outspoken call for a new policy and methods has caused some sensation in missionary circles.—"Hindu" Cable.

SOLVING MYSTERY OF COSMIC RAYS

Unaffected By Eclipse Of Sun

WINNIPEG (By Mail.)

Recent experiments in the Arctic Circle during the eclipse of the sun showed that the cosmic rays may be electrons rather than waves, which is the theory at present held by scientists, said Prof. Arthur Compton, the youthful Nobel Prize winner and Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago, when giving an outline here of the results of his observations.

Prof Compton who made his observations within 350 miles of the magnetic pole, said that the eclipse had no effect whatever on the cosmic rays. This, he added, was the first time that that fact had been definitely confirmed. There was a difference of about 24 per cent. in the strength of the rays at the equator and at the magnetic pole.

The Professor stated that he believed that his observations, which will be presented in detail at the next meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, would confirm his eletron theory.

In connection with the cosmic rays which Prof. Piccard is also investigating in his baloon ascents, large scale observations have recently been made in the north of Canada by another American Scientist Dr. Millikan.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, October 13.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, October 13.

The air mail, which left Karachi on October 5 was delivered in London on October 12.—A.P.

PAPEN REVEALS HIS HAND

REICHSTAG TO BE OVERTHROWN

MUNICH, October 13.

Reform of the constitution was dealt with by Herr von Papen in a speech here. He said that a powerful authority must be created above parties. Government must be independent of parties and Government, not Parliamentary, must control the affairs of the State.—Reuter.

BROADCAST FROM SEA BED

Scientist Describes Undersea Life

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

Radio made its first descent into the sea when Mr. William Beebe, an American Scientist and Underseas Explorer, Broadcast from a depth of 2,640 feet or half a mile beneath the ocean's suface.

Encased in a steel ball, Mr. Beebe was dropped down from a ship at Nonsuch, ten miles off the coast of Bermuda. From there he described the activity of the deep sea fish about him as they flashed within the range of powerful headlights and electric torches.—Reuter.

YOUNG WIFE OFF TO WILDS

Camping With Her Husband Among Glaciers

STOCKHOLM (By Mail.)

A young and charming woman is to penetrate into the wildest parts of the Andes, where vast glaciers extend downwards from the summit of a 5,000 feet volcano.

This young woman is to accompany her husband, M. Eric Ljungner, on a geological expedition to Lake Nahoul Housapi shortly.

By the side of this Lake, thousands of feet above sea level, with towering peaks and ice on every side, the scientists will pitch their tents.

Madame Ljungner will take charge of the running of the camp, leaving her husband free to carry on his work—an attempt to find traces of glacial formations beneath the volcanic strata.

Three Indians will be their only companions.—Reuter.

"ON DUTY" AT THE EXCHANGE

Bombay, Thursday.

A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default further imprisonment for six weeks, was awarded on six persons including a Mahomedan by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The accused were arrested yesterday by the Princess Street police on a charge of picketing. One of them was arrested while picketing the hall of the Cotton Brokers' Association at Marwari Bazaar, two in front of a cycle shop at Kalbadevi and the remaining three in front of a jewellers' shop at Sheikh Memon Street.

VICEROY RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, October 13.

H. E. the Viceroy returned to Delhi from Simla this morning.—A. P.

THE RINGER IN TOKYO

"Shock" Tactics Against Criminals

TOKYO. (By Mail).

Policemen in Tokyo are to wear electric rings which will temporarily paralyse anyone who tries to resist arrest.

A double nickel-plated ring is slipped on to the forefinger and middle finger of the policeman. It is connected by insulated wires to a small box slung from the hip.

The box contains a battery and an induction coil. so that when the criminal is touched by the two rings he will receive an electric shock rendering him helpless. But there will no after-effects from the rings, anyway.—Reuter.

GIRL SLAVERY IN CHINA

Another Step In Woman's Emancipation

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Another step in the emancipation of woman in China has just been taken in the proposal of the Ministry of the Interior to abolish the slave girl.

For centuries the system of mui-tsai, or women slaves, has been a blot on China. It consisted the practice of taking young girls from the poorest Chinese families paying the parents a small sum in recompense and selling them into wealthy households for the highest bid, either as a concubine or as a servant. The girls' slavery in most cases paid for her brothers' education.

Even now this system is briskly indulged in specially in the inland villages where girls are still regarded as anything but a blessing in poverty stricken homes. A girl whose parents are fond of her and would no twillingly sell her as a slave. very often submit herself voluntarily to slavery so that her father and mother may eat and her brother become honoured among men.

Numerous cases of the ill treatment and cruelty accorded to these unfortunate slave girls. however, has led to the present step being taken, and the proposal to abolish this slavery is now awaiting Government decision.—Reuter.

IMPRISONMENT FOR 31 YEARS

Sequel To Tripple Murder

LOURENCO MARQUES (By Mail).

Thirty-one years' imprisonment to be served on the island of Mozambique is the punishment awarded to a young "Native" for the murder of his employer, his employer's wife and their daughter on a farm at Umbelusi in June last.

The native was engaged as a herd boy, and because he was reproved owing to a cow being missed, he clubbed his employer (Mr. Craveiro) to death and then did the same to Mrs. Craveiro and their daughter to prevent them giving the alarm. Normally 29 years is the sentence under Portuguese law. but the Court has power to extend it by three years in exceptional circumstances.

AN INCORRECT REPORT

BOMBAY, Oct. 13

In an Associated Press telegram from Simla, dated October 9, Captain Brittain Jones was erroneously represented as having been injured in a motor car accident near Panipet. Captain Brittain Jones was not in his car when it met with the accident. He has been ill in Simla for some weeks.

The Associated Press regrets the incorrect report which was due to a misreading of the telegram.—A. P.

India Is The Milch-Cow

LARGE PREFERENCES TO BRITAIN OVER A WIDE RANGE OF IMPORTS

LONDON, October 12.

A drastic and progressive restriction of imports of foeign meat is revealed in the Ottawa schedules.

Imports of foreign mutton, lamb and frozen beef will be reduced by ten per rent. for the quarter ending March 31, 1933, rising to 35 per cent for the quarter ending June 30, 1934.

Imports of chilled beef must not exceed the imports of the year ending June 30, 1932 till 1934. after which it is understood that the position will be reviewed to benefit the production of beef in South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. One feature of the Anglo-South African agreement is the imposition of minimum specific duties on foeign goods while British products will be admitted free.

The Anglo-Indian Agreement provides for a ten per cent preference over a wide range of 163 items including chemicals, hardware, electrical goods, machinery, metals, oils and woollens.

Other goods which may benefit are cotton, artificial silk and piece-goods.

The Anglo-Australian agreement is based on the formula providing for preferences to British goods ranging from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. while the anglo-New Zealand agreement provides for a reduction of all duties on British goods and abolition of surtax. Newfoundland, which had hitherto given to imperial preferences, has granted a preference of ten per cent. in certain classes of goods.—Reuter.

FALL IN BRITISH IMPORTS

LONDON, October 12.

The gradual monthly diminution of British exports continued in September when exports were only £26,250,000, the lowest for many years and over £3,500,000 below that in the previous September. Imports last month were £54,250,000 being £14,000,000, below that in September 1931.

One of the few exported items which showed an increase, was cotton yarns and manufactures, which was over £600,000 up. On the other hand coal exports fell off to the same extent.

—Reuter.

DE VALERA HITS WELL

LONDON, October 12.

The effect of the 20 per cent. British duty on certain Irish Free State exports is again very marked. Although far larger quantities are imported the aggregate value has decreased. Similarly British exports have suffered owing to the imposition of Free State duties but in many cases re-exports only are affected.

—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL CASE WITHDRAWN

Bombay, Thursday.

The case, launched by the Bombay Municipality against 27 workers employed in the sewage department for absenting themselves from duty was withdrawn at the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Mr. G. N. Clubwalla, solicitor, on behalf of the municipality, stated that the strike declared by the workers had been called off and all the accused had returned to work. He therefore requested the Magistrate to grant permission for the withdrawal of the case against the accused.

The court agreed and the accused were discharged.

WILD BOARS RAID A VILLAGE

ISTANBUL (By Mail.)

More than 100 wild boars descended from the mountains one night to raid two small Turkish villages near Smyrna, Kilizman and Uria.

The starving and savage beasts destroyed the crops, killed poultry, and badly mauled a child. Only one villager had a rifle, and although he killed several boars. the others went on with their looting until they had satisfied their hunger.

The boars are believed to have come fifty miles over the mountains in their search for food. This is the first time that such a raid has ever been experienced in this region.

GREAT DEMAND FOR TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS

Annual Report Of Bangalore Institute

BANGALORE (By Mail).

A great demand for highly trained practitioners in electrical engineering industries is reflected in the number of applications for admission to the electrical technology department of the Institute of Science, Bangalore, during the past year. These applications, says the Council of the Institute in its annual report, greatly exceeded those for other departments; but, the report proceeds to show, the very keenness of the demand for the men passing through this department works as a handicap to the pusuit of higher research. The report says that as the primary purpose of the department is to meet this demand the students are quickly absorbed by the industry for which they are trained and are less inclined to follow the conclusion of their courses by a period of research.

USEFUL ACTIVITY.

Nevertheless, a considerable number of investigations are conducted in the machine and high tension laboratories and in the section devoted to electrical communication, while the Electrical Engineering Society of the Institute continues to show useful activity in the discussion of cognate subjecs.

The department of Organic Chemistry has found it possible to introduce a new department by the domestic preparation of many materials required in the laboratories with a view to diminishing expense and avoiding the delay incurred by ordering them from Europe.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

The report comments on the diminishing income of the institute and says that although the session closed with a very small surplus new sources of revenue must be discovered to meet the development contemplated. It is regrettable, adds the report, that although workers come to the Institute from all parts of the Pennsula, contributions were received only from the Governments of Mysore, Hyderabad, Madras and Central Provinces. These together with the subsidy from the Government of India and the revenue from the Tata Endowment constitute the sole sources of income because the students are not required to pay tuition fees.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.